Perfect — Perfect

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1129. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

The Administration and Affairs in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The Administration is sorely perplexed about Kansas affairs. Secretary DAVIS, who is the ruling member of the Cabinet, sides with the ATCHISON party against Governor REEDER. The President has spoken [illegible] of the new working of squatter sovereignty, but it is believed will ultimately be influenced by DAVIS. Gov. REEDER is hourly and anxiously expected here.

The removal of JOSIAH F. POLK, a relative of the late President POLK, for many years a clerk in the Treasury, and well known as an Anti-Catholic writer, has produced an indignant sensation among SAM's friends.

MAC.

Railroad Accident.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 30.

The 9 o'clock train from Philadelphia ran off the track this afternoon at Bell Road, in consequence of the breaking of [illegible], and one car was thrown [illegible] over the bank. No one was seriously injured. The road was slightly damaged, but was soon repaired, and the trains are running again with their usual regularity.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The telegraph line erecting along the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad makes a continuous line of railroad telegraph from Washington to Montgomery, Ala., and avoids the difficulties of wires along common roads.

The Southern Railroad Convention has commenced its session, R. S. COYLER, President Georgia Central Railroad, Chairman; L. J. FLEMING, Superintendent Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, Secretary. Sixteen roads are represented. A Committee was appointed to prepare a schedule between Washington and New-Orleans, and to request the Postmaster-General to suspend the Sunday mails without abating the annual compensation, and report by the 2nd of May.

Reception of Governor Reeder.

EASTON, (Pa.) Monday, April 30.

Hon. A. H. REEDER, Governor of Kansas, arrived here to-day from the West, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and neighbors. He reached Phillipsburg at noon, and was there met and escorted to the Court-House-square, in Easton, by a large concourse of citizens of all parties, accompanied by the Easton Band. On arriving at the Court-House, Governor REEDER was welcomed by the citizens with hearty cheers, and a formal welcome then extended to him in an eloquent and impressive speech by Hon. J. M. PORTER, who complimented Governor REEDER on the [illegible] manner in which he had discharged the duties of his difficult and responsible office.

He went into a hasty narrative of the growth and progress of the Slave question, attributing its dangerous and threatening character at the present time to the fanatical Abolitionists at the North; but admitting also that Slavery men had in their turn become as fanatical and wrong as the Abolitionists themselves. He went through the old routine of apology for the South, saying that they had Slavery entailed upon them, and asserting in full the broadest pro-Slavery claims, declared that Governor REEDER had done his duty ably, and that he would and should be sustained both by Pennsylvania and the country at large.

Governor REEDER in reply, expressed in feeling and eloquent terms the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to him by so large an assembly of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage, upon the part of Slavery men, in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement of them which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border counties of the North of Missouri had outraged and abused him, by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and constitutions; that the territory of Kansas, in her last election, had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot-boxes, and made a Legislature to suit the purpose of the pro-Slavery party.

Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for their Freedom, and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference. The State of Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she refused the South would be called on to discountenance her. If the South refuses, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas, on the faith of solemn compacts shall be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the election, published in the Northern papers, were in no wise exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms—but that her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and called upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment, and all other legal means, until they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

During his speech Gov. REEDER was frequently and enthusiastically cheered by the large audience present.

Difficulties with the Utah and Apache Indians.

ALBANY, Monday, April 30.

On the 19th ult. two companies of United States troops, under Colonel FAUNTLEROY, met 90 Utah and Apache Indians, well armed and mounted, in Chowatch Pass, and a conflict ensuing between them, five Utahs were killed and two dragoons wounded. Next day they came up with the Apaches, who retreated in two bodies, one under the command of CHACON and the other under [illegible]. Of these six were killed and some prisoners taken. The command had returned to Fort Massachusetts, but expected to go to Grand River on the 15th. On the 22d, as KIT CARSON, Lieut. MAGRUDER, and Capt. WILLIAMS and his Company were leaving Puncho Pass, they met a party of Utahs, whom they defeated, killing one and wounding another.

The command, including the battalion of volunteers under Col. S. VRAIN, was to recruit for fifteen days at Fort Massachusetts, and then proceed on a second expedition against the Utahs.

Gen. GARLAND left Santa Fé on the 4th for Albuquerque, where he will expedite movements to the field.

Serious Railroad Accident—One Man Killed—Six others Wounded.

SYRACUSE, Monday, April 30.

As the 6 o'clock Accommodation train from Rochester over the old road was coming into this city, about 10 o'clock last last, it ran over a horse, throwing the last car from the track and down an embankment twenty feet, smashing it to pieces. The car contained eight persons, only one of whom escaped injury. M. O. WILDER, a lawyer of Canandaigua, was instantly killed. S. H. INGERSOLL, of New-York, was severely injured, and CLINTON BRAINARD, of New-York, WM. HALL, and J. PERRIAN, of Seneca Falls, CHARLES [illegible] and JOSEPH LYLE, of Syracuse, and Mr. BECKER, a brakeman, were badly hurt.

Arrest for Obtaining Money on False Bills of Lading.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 30.

BENJAMIN A. EARLE, LORENZO CHAPIN, and AMASA CHAPIN have been arrested here on a requisition from the Governor of New-York, charged with obtaining money on false bills of lading. A writ of Habeas Corpus was allowed to-day by Judge STORER, and the case will be heard on Wednesday. The prisoners in the meantime have been remanded to jail, bail being refused.

The French Spoliations, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, April 30.

Resolutions were reported in the House to-day, affirming the justice of the claims upon the United States for French Spoliations, and denouncing the refusal of the United States to indemnify the parties rightfully interested in them as a disgraceful repudiation of just obligations. The resolutions went into the orders of the day.

The Case of Postmaster Kendall.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 30.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received.

The arrest of Postmaster Kendall caused great commotion. His examination was private, and the testimony against him is said to be of the strongest character. Application was made before the Commissioner to set aside the affidavit, on the ground of insufficiency to cause arrest.

Opening of Navigation on Lake Champlain.

TROY, Monday, April 30.

The steamers America and Canada have commenced regular trips on the Lake, and connect with the Vermont and Saratoga Railroad. The steamer Francis Saltus is making regular trips between Burlington and Plattsburg, connecting with the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad. The Lake is free from ice, and navigation fairly commenced.

The New-Haven Shooting Affair.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 30.

RICHARD WIGHT, who was shot on Saturday night by WILLARD CLARK, was living at 9 o'clock this evening. It is now thought that he may possibly survive. He recognized his father from Newark, N. J., to-day.

Veto by Governor Gardner—Weather.

BOSTON, Monday, April 30.

Governor GARDNER has vetoed the bill granting a State loan of one million dollars to the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad.

The weather continues cloudy and quite cold.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 30.

The Money market is unchanged. Stocks are steady. We quote Reading at 49¾; Morris Canal, 14; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½; Pennsylvania State 5s, 86¾.

Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Levant.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 30.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Levant has arrived at Hampton Roads and been ordered to New-York.

Effects of the Liquor Law.

ALBANY, Monday, April 30.

The celebrated Sans Souci Hotel at Ballston Spa, closed its liquor bar this morning.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Monday, April 30.

The water in the channel of the river at this point is five feet one inch in depth, and is falling.

WHEELING, Monday, April 30.

The river at this point is in good navigable condition. In the channel there is seven feet of water.

The Letters Seized on Board the Africa.

BOSTON, Monday, April 30.

Our Postmaster on Saturday forwarded all the letters seized on board the steamship Africa to their respective destinations.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 30.

We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES TO SENATOR BROOKS.

Senator Brooks Resigning Himself not only to the Awkwardness, but also to the Moral Degradation of his Position.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

I have charged Senator BROOKS with falsehoods, uttered deliberately by him in the Senate Chamber of New-York, and calculated, if not intended, to inflict injury on my reputation. I have sustained the charge already to some extent by facts, and pledge myself to the public that other facts shall not be wanting to complete the proof of my charge. In the meantime, Senator BROOKS affects to ignore the evidences that brand him as no honorable man would suffer himself to be branded, as nothing more than idle epithets that have no meaning. If I call a man a thief, or the receiver of property stolen from me, he may say (provided he is innocent) that the charge of theft, or the receiving of stolen goods, falls harmless at his feet—that if I am satisfied with my "disuse of epithets," he is content with his "facts of deeds." But if I show on his person the very property which has been stolen from me, it is too late for him to say that "my charges fall harmless at his feet."

I use this illustration not as intended to degrade Mr. BROOKS in any way, but to point out to him that when I charge him with falsehood, it is because he has been guilty of falsehood, and if he dare deny the charge, I am quite prepared to prove it.

Our Senator, therefore, must see the necessity of standing up for his reputation. The matter is too serious for that philosophy which he attempts to put on. He should know that his friends, his constituents, the Legislature of New-York, and the people of the State and country at large, have an interest in his reputation which he has no right to trifle with. No man is the absolute owner either of his life or character. Neither the one nor the other is his property in any sense that would authorize him to destroy or damage it. His life is the property of God. His character belongs to his fellow-men. His relation to either is that of a trustee, and society has a right to require that he shall act as a faithful guardian for the preservation of both. Mr. Senator BROOKS, therefore, is not at liberty to affect the philosophy of indifference when the charge of falsehood is brought against him on responsible authority. He has no right to let himself down to a position of acknowledged degradation, without making an effort to sustain himself against charges which are damaging to his character only in so far as, unhappily for him, they are too true.

Again, Mr. BROOKS may not attempt to throw dust into the eyes of that "intelligent people" whom we both address, by copying out extracts from the Register's Office as regards property conveyed to me. This is not the question. If Mr. BROOKS had stated before the Senate that certain conveyances had been made to me in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, he would have stated what I myself was the first to proclaim,—what is known to the whole community of New-York and what requires no proof. It is known to all that for the last twelve or fourteen years property designed for Catholic church purposes has been vested in the Bishop,—said property being in all other respects for its uses, its income, its expenditures, as much the property of the several congregations, as if it had been invested in lay Trustees,—the only difference being that there is no authority whereby such property can be mortgaged and brought into jeopardy by irresponsible laymen without the knowledge and concurrence of the Bishop. By copying extracts from the Register's Office, therefore, Mr. BROOKS is attempting to prove what is not in dispute, what is admitted, what is known to all as a general fact.

But even in his undertaking to prove what everybody knows as to the general fact, Mr. BROOKS is not justified in falsifying the records from which he pretends to give extracts. In this he shows the moral danger of any attempt to sustain a primary falsehood, since every such attempt involves the necessity of having recourse to secondary, and, in maintaining these, to certify falsehoods ad infinitum nauseam. The fiat of the Almighty at the Creation, in reference to plants and trees, ordaining that each should bear fruit and seed according to its kind, is perfectly applicable to truth and falsehood. Each bears fruit according to its kind.

To elucidate this principle it will be sufficient to state that in human thought or human language there are but three kinds of propositions possible. First, the proposition which is true and which yields fruit according to its kind, requiring nothing but truth to sustain it. Second, the proposition which is false, and in like manner yields fruit according to its kind, making it necessary that other falsehoods should be invented and employed for its support. Third, a mixed proposition, which is partly true and partly false, but which, when it comes to be analyzed, and the portion which is true divided from the portion which is false will produce distinct corresponding fruits, each according to its kind. The portion which is false will require falsehoods for its support, and the portion which is true will rest exclusively for support on the truths which it bears according to its kind. In other words, falsehood cannot be maintained by truth, nor does truth ever require to be maintained by falsehood.

Having premised these observations, I proceed to say that of the primary falsehoods contained in Mr. BROOKS' speech in the Senate of New-York, the first I shall notice is the statement that "The value of Archbishop Hughes' property in the City of New-York alone is not much short of five millions of dollars." As Mr. BROOKS is engaged in an attempt to sustain this falsehood, I shall reserve for another communication the proofs that it has already borne fruits according to its kind.

The second is the statement in his speech that he "had copied from the records fifty-eight entries of as many distinct parcels of property made in the name of and for JOHN HUGHES." The Senator's extracts from the Register's Office, are an attempt to sustain this statement, and although he has falsified the entries and counted, at least one entry, twice over, as shall be shown more fully hereafter, he has as yet reached only No. 30 out of fifty-eight, leaving twenty-eight distinct entries to be still accounted for. In regard to the fifty-eight entries, we find in his speech the following statement, embodied by way of [illegible]: "To those who were curious in such matters, Mr. BROOKS exhibited to the Senate the number, book, and page of these several entries in the City of New-York." This was on the 6th of last March. He has in his pretended extracts from the Register's Office counted some entries twice; he has falsified others, and not having arrived, according to his own calculation, at No. 30 out of fifty-eight, for which he had day and date, book and number and page to flourish in the face of his brother Senators more than seven weeks ago, he now acknowledges himself at fault, [illegible], and begs for somebody to help him out of his difficulty. This may be seen from the following advertisement in that monster of all printed newspapers, which it is unnecessary to mention:

"CONVEYANCES TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

The friends of the rights of Church Trustees and the Laity against the usurpations of Archbishop Hughes and his coadjutors, are requested to send statements of conveyances of Church Property to him, to the office of the New-York Express. Our object is to elicit the truth as to the amount and value of the Church Property owned by the Archbishop and his associates in office."

So, then, Senator BROOKS is now begging that somebody may furnish him with evidences to support a statement made by him on the 6th of March, accompanied with a pretended exhibition of number, book, &c., which contained the official proofs of the statements in his speech! Verily, the Senator's propositions are bearing fruit each according to its kind.

The third of the primary falsehoods of his speech was that "some of these parcels cover whole squares of land, and nearly all of them are of great value." I take it for granted that Senator BROOKS admits the falsehood of this statement, inasmuch as hitherto he has made no allusion to it. If, however, he does not admit its falsehood, surely he will not withhold from the public the whereabouts of these whole squares of land.

The fourth primary falsehood which I pointed out in the speech of the Senator is, that "numerous transfers of this property, or parcels of land, were made by trustees to JOHN HUGHES."

I have always denied that I ever asked, sought, received or accepted any property from lay trustees. This denial I repeat to-day with increased emphasis. My words in a public document, published before I had seen the speech of Senator BROOKS, were, "that I never recognize in them" (trustees of the Catholic Church property) "the right of ownership; * * * * that they could not make over to me the title of such property; that it was not theirs in such a sense for such a purpose; that they could not do it if they would." Mr. BROOKS affects to believe that he has invalidated this statement, by the fact that the trustees of St. John's Church made to me a lease of their property for 999 years. Now to prove the truth of my statement in this particular, it is only necessary to mention two facts. The one is, that this transfer was that of a lease, and not of property in fee simple, as the false statement in the Senator's speech implied. The second is, that so far from accepting the property, as giving me any right of ownership, I have never meddled with the management of its temporal affairs, directly or indirectly; that it is now and always has been, administered by lay trustees just in the same manner as if no such transfer or lease had ever been made.

I wish it to be understood that every report of extracts which Mr. BROOKS has hitherto put forth as from the Register's records, shall be specifically and critically examined by a professional gentleman, with the view of showing, number by number, how the several primary falsehoods of the Senator's speech have borne fruit each according to its kind, in his attempt to sustain them. The Senator has obtained from "The Trade" a variety of opinions extracted from various newspapers favorable to his position. He forgets that the question in debate between him and me are matters of fact and not of opinion. What if the Legislature of New-York and the Supreme Court of the United States gave an opinion either in his favor or mine, it would not be worth a straw, inasmuch as the question is not one of opinion but one of fact. Two and two make four. This is a fact. And if any man were to say that two and two make five or seven, the endorsement of other men, equally as [illegible] as himself, would not alter the state of the case one iota.

Besides, these worthy endorsers of Senator BROOKS are under a mistaken view of the subject. They seem to suppose that if any property has been conveyed to me, then Senator BROOKS is right, and I am wrong. They seem to suppose that I denied the ownership of any property. [illegible] a piece of affectation. They do not forget that in my very first letter I admitted the ownership of property, [illegible] was I at all parsimonious in [illegible] twelve millions bestowed on me by The Presbyterian, which Mr. BROOKS had the cruelty to reduce to a sum barely short of five millions.

They do not forget that, taking this diminished appropriation of the Senator as a standard of calculation, I reserved the amount of two millions as a provision against want in my old age, and devoted the surplus—say $2,750,000—to the establishment of a great institution which was to bear the title of "The ERASTUS BROOKS LIBRARY"—that is, on the hypothesis that the Senator should point out where all this immense property was. The Senator has attempted to change the issue, and he writes little squibs himself, or gets others to write them for him, or accepts them if spontaneously offered, to the effect that he has triumphed over me, because he has proved that some conveyances of land have been made in my favor, which was never denied. But let these kind editors help him out in showing the amount of property—the fifty-eight entries—the numerous transfers from trustees—the whole squares of land, which, in his speech at Albany on the 6th of March, he stated were mine. If they do not help him in this way, they do not help him at all, although their little squibs may fill up a portion of the New-York Express and induce its readers to think that Senator BROOKS imagines himself to be making great progress.

Having disposed sufficiently of the Senator's last effort, at least till a reliable investigation of the Records shall have been made, I will lose sight of the Senator and address the remaining portion of this communication to the good sense and candor of my fellow-citizens, Catholics and Protestants, whose esteem I value, and who may have been misled in their judgment on the subject involved.

First—It has been the practice, especially since the bankruptcy of no less than four boards of Catholic Lay Trustees in this City alone, to invest the title of new churches in the Bishop. This was conformable to the discipline of the Catholic Church as regulated by the Provincial Councils of Baltimore. It was also in conformity with the wishes of the Catholic people, at least in this City, whose temporal interests and reputation as a religious community had been almost destroyed by the bad management of lay trustees. It is understood among Catholics that whatever may be the form of legal tenure by which church property is held, being once recognized as church property, it belongs not to the Bishop, or the trustees, or the parishes, or the people, but that it is to be regarded as the property of God, set apart for religious uses, and enjoyed for the common benefit of all.

Secondly—Under these circumstances, they look upon the Bishop as the natural guardian of property which has been created, not by any gift or donation of the State, but by their own voluntary contributions of Charity. And whatever law the State may pass, there is one thing certain, that nothing less than coercion will induce the Catholics to discontinue or withdraw the confidence which they have in their Bishops as the natural guardians of such property. They never dream that the Bishop is the owner of their church and church property, merely because the deed thereof may be recorded in his name. Neither will less than coercion induce them to put their property and their reputation as a religious community at the irresponsible disposal of lay trustees, armed with legal power to mortgage their property and impose upon them, as has been done already, the burthen of debts by which their churches may become bankrupt and sold for the benefit of creditors.

Thirdly.—It was in this full understanding on all sides, that they, the Catholics of New-York, contributed to redeem no less than four churches from the disgraceful consequences of bankruptcy, through bad management on the part of lay trustees. These churches were sold under process of law for the benefit of their creditors. The amount which they brought would not have been more than some thirty or forty cents in the dollar. But when the Bishop consented to put himself at the head of the Catholic body, and accept the title of this property, they rallied around him, and by imposing sacrifices on themselves they paid not only the thirty cents on the dollar, which the law of the State had secured to the creditors, but they went beyond law, and conformed to justice by paying one hundred cents to the dollar. There is no spirit of repudiation of honest debts among Catholics, but they are not willing that lay trustees shall have the power of mortgaging—I will not say their property only, but also their upright and honorable fame.

Fourthly.—It is in this spirit and with this understanding that the Bishop is invested with the title of whatever church property is recorded in his name, either in the City of New-York or throughout the diocese. Each church belongs, practically, to the Catholic congregation worshipping therein. All the churches of the diocese belong in the same way to all the Catholics of the diocese. To suppose that the Bishop should alienate them, mortgage them, or in any other manner abuse his trust for his own use and benefit, is to suppose something that has never entered the minds of the Catholic people. And, for myself, I can say, that my support since I have been appointed Bishop of New-York, has been derived from the free and voluntary offerings of the flock committed to my charge. Not so much as one farthing has accrued to me from the nominal ownership of church property.

Fifthly.—It must not be inferred from this that I am not sufficiently provided for, whether as regards my personal expenses or the much weightier expenses incident to my position as Catholic Archbishop of New-York. In that respect I feel that I am very rich—rich in the confidence and affection of the people committed to my care—rich in the [illegible] which is provided annually for the support of my person and my position—rich in the consolation derived from witnessing the increasing piety, harmony, union, zeal, and mutual charity of the people committed to my care—rich in the consolations that from the moment I was unexpectedly induced to accept the office in the Church of which I then felt and still feel myself so unworthy, I made an offering of my mind and heart and life, for the glory of God, in promoting the spiritual and temporal welfare of the flock over which I was placed as a Pastor by the great Bishop and Shepherd of our souls.

Having thus shown how rich a man I am, it is but fair now that I should state how poor. Fortunately the temporal affairs of my diocese are in good order, so that my successor, were I to die to-morrow, will only have to look at the private accounts to understand at a glance the actual condition of matters and things. As representative of the diocese, I am personally indebted to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. But by way of assets I have in my personal right an amount of property which I suppose, if its value could be realized, would cover the debt. Mr. BROOKS and his associates may feel an interest in knowing of what these assets consist, and I will tell him. They are partly bequests, partly donations, partly the hope of a favorable decision in regard to a suit which was in chancery before [illegible] was abolished. Besides this property, which I consider as assets against my debts, I am the owner of a part of the furniture of the house in which I live—but only a part. Let me now sum up. All [illegible] in Church property on Manhattan Island, whether the title be invested in me or not, belongs to the Catholics of Manhattan Island and not to me. When this deduction is made I am left the owner of my library and a part of the furniture in my dwelling. But I am not the owner of one square inch of ground within the City of New-York. I am the owner of the bed I sleep on, but not of the roof, or the walls that protect me against the inclemency of the seasons. I do not, however, complain of my poverty, for I am not poor. I know that any one invested with the office which I hold in the Church of God is the more honored in proportion as his condition assimilates to that of his Divine Master who had not whereon to lay his head. And it would be an especial reproach to me to be the successor of the devoted and disinterested Bishop DUBOIS, who died so poor that the Catholics of his Cathedral had to bear the expenses of his funeral, if I disgraced the inheritance of his office by grasping at and appropriating to my own use anything more of the things of this world than are necessary to provide me with daily food and raiment.

But notwithstanding all this, Senator BROOKS will have to give some account of the four millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars which he said was the value of my property on the 6th day of last March.

† JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

New-York, April 28.

NEW-YORK CITY.

First of May—Moving Day.

There was not as much moving yesterday as is common upon the last of April—pretty good evidence that landlords generally were wise enough to fall somewhat from their old rates of rent, and so far accommodate tenants that they could afford to keep their old premises another year. Whoever is abroad to-day, however, will be disposed to think there never was so much moving before. It will begin early—before some of us are up, no doubt, and it will continue late. The sidewalks will be worse obstructed in every street than Wall-street is where the Brokers are in full blast. Old beds and ricketty bedsteads, handsome pianos and kitchen furniture, will be chaotically huddled together. Everything will be in a muddle. Everybody in a hurry, smashing mirrors in his haste, and carefully guarding boot boxes from harm. Sofas that go out sound will go in maimed, tables that enjoyed castors will scratch along and "tip" on one less than its complement. Bed-screws will be lost in the confusion, and many a good piece of furniture badly bruised in consequence. Family pictures will be sadly marred, and the china will be a broken set before night, in many a house. All houses will be dirty—never so dirty—into which people move, and the dirt of the old will seem enviable beside the cleanliness of the new. The old people will in their hearts murmur at these moving disturbances. The younger people, though aching in every bone, and "tired to death," will relish the change, and think the new closets more roomy and more nice, and delight themselves fancying how this piece of furniture will look here and that piece in the other corner. The still "younger ones" will still more enjoy it. Into the cellar and upon the roof, into the rat-holes and in the yard, into each room and prying into every corner, they will make inventories of many things "worth saving," and mark the day white in their calendar, as little less to be longed for in its return than Fourth of July itself.

Keep your tempers, good people. Don't growl at the cartmen nor haggle over the price charged. When the scratched furniture comes in don't believe it is utterly ruined,—a few nails, a little glue, a piece of putty, and a pint of varnish will rejuvenate many articles that will grow very old 'twixt morning and night, and undo much of the mischief that comes of moving, and which at first sight seems irreparable.

At night, after you have kindled a fire in the grate,—don't, because you have cleaned house, make your house a tomb for dampness, nor let the children shiver through the evening,—after the tea things have been set aside, be sure to take one peep of the moon in her eclipse. Nor stay too long to look at her, for her exhibition begins rather late, and you should be up early next day to tack down the carpets, set the furniture to rights and make a home of your new house. Moreover, if it rains or is very cloudy, take our advice and don't look at the eclipse—it's no great affair after all.

Board of Police Commissioners—Cases of Bower and Dunn—Burke Discharged.

A meeting of the Board was convened to-day at the Chief's office at which were present Recorder SMITH and Judge STUART.

The Board proceeded with the business of the "trial calendar of complaints against members of the police department." The list comprises twenty-seven names.

Judge BEEBE adverted to the charges preferred against Policeman Richard Burke, appointed in November, 1853. Complaint dismissed, on the ground that the alleged transaction took place before his appointment to the office.

The case of Israel Bower was by agreement postponed until the meeting of a full Board—(some discrepancy of opinion existing between Messrs. SMITH and STUART, as to whether in an appeal case from the Mayor further testimony can be introduced)—but this agreement was subsequently overruled, and the exculpatory evidence admitted. It referred to reasons for disobedience in December last of an order as to not having on a fire cap, the defendant contending in his cross-examination of Capt. Ackerman, his accuser, that a general order was one thing, and a particular order from Capt. Ackerman on the night of the alleged disobedience as to his immediate assumption of the cap was quite another. The defendant was proceeding to attempt to prove that he could not wear that cap on that evening, but the Recorder told him the order was positive.

Defendant then examined a policeman named Clark, who deposed that on the night in question he heard defendant in replying to Captain Ackerman say, "I cannot wear it to-night, I have a distress (or complaint) in my head."

Another witness proved that if Captain Ackerman had insisted on Bower putting on the fire-cap he should have heard it. The general order was in existence.

Hiram Hammond deposed to Captain Ackerman making no remark on hearing Bower's apology for not having the fire-cap on his head.

James C. Fell gave substantially the same evidence as Clark had done.

Three other witnesses, including Sergeant Rodnald, were introduced by defendant, who gave confirmatory testimony.

Lieutenant Cargill, in support of the charge, deposed in answer to questions propounded by Capt. Ackerman, that defendant made the excuse of a cold for not wearing the fire-cap.

The next specification referred to absence from roll call on the 27th of December.

Another charge referred to a social visit in company with one Fruss to an oyster cellar during hours of duty. The defendant seemed inclined to prolong the inquiry by cross-examination of many witnesses, of which the Court complained.

Lawrence Forbes, a black man, the keeper of the saloon at No. 7 Seventh-avenue, was examined by Capt. Ackerman, to prove the habit of Bower was to go there, but the Court thought this specification was not sufficiently distinct. Other witnesses, resident in the neighborhood, were prepared with similar testimony, but it was rejected for a similar reason.

The Commissioners called the next case.

The charge against Peter Dunn for conduct unbecoming an officer in reference to a question of debt was next entered into. Mr. Young appeared as counsel for defendant, who contended as to the want of credibility of the widow Sheehan, the complainant. She was introduced, and swore Peter owed her $30, which he borrowed of her, and when asked for it he said he would "will it to her when he was a-dying." He struck her with his club and fist and then she reported him at the station. On cross-examination the widow said that she lent the money in one sum professedly to buy a house. Defendant denied every one of her statements in a long affidavit. But in reply Margaret said, "There was nobody present but the great God and myself when I lent him the money. I lent it him in 'tin dollar gowld pieces.'" Her daughter was called and her tale tallied well with her mother's.

There was a vast amount of pretty contradictory hard swearing, either on one side or the other or both. Margaret's former landlady damaged her rather considerably, and would not believe her on her oath. Mrs. Sheehan, evidently, that this claim of $30 was a mere attempt to soothe her own irritated, because jealous, feelings. Recorder SMITH observed it was a queer case—somebody had committed perjury. With wonderful patience, he, in conjunction with Judge STUART, devoted nearly three hours to the furthering the ends of impartial justice.

The decision was reserved in both cases.

Delegates to the National Medical Association.

The City swarmed yesterday with physicians, who are on their route to Philadelphia to attend the National Medical Association, which commences its three days' session this morning. Great preparations we hear have been made by the Quaker citizens to entertain the Fellows, and send them home with enlarged ideas of Philadelphian hospitality.

The Association was started with the definite purpose of raising the standard of medical education. It has done much good, but not much in the line of its original intention. "The eyes of the medical world are now upon it," and unless the coming session be a more profitable one than the last, the affections of the profession generally will wax cold toward it. We trust the members will fire up, take lessons of the Scientific Association as to the method of reading some of their valuable papers, overhaul the patent abuses that pervade the ranks, give intolerant and conceited fogyism a specimen of Young Physic's vis a tergo, and do something—if that is the intention yet—toward separating the teaching and licensing powers of our colleges.

For President of the Association we hear that the Western men are plotting to elect Dr. GROSS;—the Philadelphians, Professor GIBSON, and the New-Yorkers, Dr. MOTT. Success to — all of them.

A Scoundrel at Large.

Mr. JACOB TOME, President of the Cecil Bank, of Port Deposit, Md., and Mr. JOHN DEAVER, of the same neighborhood, are now in this City in search of a man, who, it is alleged, absconded from Maryland with $600 borrowed money belonging to the Bank President, and the wife of DEAVER, she having yielded to the fellow's persuasions to desert her husband and her two children, the youngest of whom is but fourteen months old. It appears, from the statement of the gentlemen in pursuit of the fugitives, that the man has been flourishing about Port Deposit for a number of years, acquiring considerable property, as was supposed, and the reputation of a rather dubious character. For a few weeks before leaving, it is charged that he was in the confidence of several men, and borrowed funds to a large amount, giving his notes therefor, payable in three and and six months. As now appears he never intended to pay the debts so contracted; and having a wife to whom he was not devotedly attached, concluded to abandon her, at the same time taking with him Mrs. DEAVER, who is said to be an accomplished and remarkably fine-looking woman. Mr. DEAVER, who is nearly frantic at the loss of his wife, traced the absconders to Philadelphia, and there became satisfied that the two had taken the cars for New-York, whereupon he and Mr. TOME determined to come to New-York together—one to secure his money and the other to find his wife. A policeman has been detailed to assist in the search for the guilty pair.

Professor Scherb's Lectures.

The first of Prof. SCHERB's lectures on the Divine Comedia and Faust, was delivered on last Saturday night, in the little chapel of the University, before a small but most intelligent audience. He began by stating the principles which he conceived to lie at the foundation of poetry in its most comprehensive sense. All true poetry had its origin, he said, in the instinct of faith—in that yearning which is implanted in every human soul for something higher than earth—for Heaven—for God. The power of the Deity in man exhibits itself in a trinity of forms, religion, philosophy and poetry—in religion, whose object was the Good, and which addressed itself to the conscience of man; in philosophy, which addressed itself exclusively to the intellect, and whose object was the True; and in poetry, which addressed itself to the imagination, and whose object was the revelation and embodiment of the Beautiful. These three principles, the Good, the True, and the Beautiful, were one and the same. Philosophy was supposed by many to be in antagonism to poetry. It was true that if philosophy was a science which had to do merely with the surface of the things which moved merely on the periphery, which saw merely single phenomena disconnected with the principle which gave them unity, science was unpoetical, and for the simple reason that it was unphilosophical. The identity of true poetry and true philosophy was exemplified in the friendship of the greatest poet and the greatest philosopher of modern times—GOETHE and HUMBOLDT. HUMBOLDT, standing on the apex of a pyramid of facts and independent observations saw the whole Universe spread before him, as one harmonious and beautiful whole—a splendid poem—a cosmos; while the poet arrived at the same grand idea by a single intuition. In the same way the identity of poetry and religion was shown; and from this as a starting point, a standard of perfection by which to judge of the quality of a poetic work, the lecturer prepared the way for a review of the two great poems with which he had more especially to deal in his subsequent discourses.

Burned to Death.

Yesterday morning Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at Ward's Island on the body of an inmate named ANN HALEY, who died from the effects of burns received on the 28th inst. While the deceased was in Ward No. 24, stooping down near the coal grate, her clothes caught fire, and before assistance could reach her she was enveloped in flames. Every effort was made by the Principal of the Institution to alleviate her sufferings and save her life, but after lingering a few hours death put an end to her agony. Dr. TROWBRIDGE SMITH made the medical examination, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "death by burns accidentally received on the 28th April, 1855." Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 32 years, and had not long been in the country.

Mechanics' Society's School.

The thirty-fifth annual examination of the Mechanics' Society's School, which was begun on Monday the 23d inst., was closed on Friday evening by a grand and interesting public exhibition. Rev. Mr. OSGOOD read the report on compositions, and Professor LOOMIS that on the mathematical attainments of the scholars. Gold medals for proficiency in the latter important study were awarded to MARY A. ST. JOHN and GEORGE H. MCCUTCHEON. A number of special premiums were also awarded the graduating class, consisting of seventeen young ladies and gentlemen, which was addressed by JAS. MORRIS, Esq., President of the Society. Master FERGUSON delivered the valedictory.

The Recent Case of Perjury.

The hearing in the alleged charge of perjury against WALTER K. MOORE was to have taken place last week before Justice BRENNAN, at the Jefferson Police Court, but owing to the Grand Jury's action in the matter nothing was done. The complaint originated on the oath of a Mr. TAYLOR, who, with JEROME B. FELLOWS, Mr. WAINWRIGHT and Mr. FINDLEY, were charged last Winter by said MOORE with extensive frauds, before Justice OSBORNE at the Tombs. It is the intention of the Magistrate to have an interview with A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney, on the subject, and then decide in regard to the accusation of perjury.

Shame on the Fellow, he Took the Money of a Milliner.

Yesterday morning officer MURRAY, of the Jefferson Police Court, arrested a young man named EUGENE CHEVALIER, upon a warrant issued by Justice DAVISON, wherein he stands charged with embezzling money from Mrs. SARAH BARRETT, milliner at No. 587 Broadway. The boy was employed by the lady as a messenger, and the last labor he performed was going to the Carlton House with a bonnet for a lady residing there. For this article the juvenile received $25 in bankable money, and never again made his appearance to his employer. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial.

The Cloud Engine Manufacturing Company.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cloud Engine Manufacturing Company, held yesterday at their office, No. 1 Hanover-street, the following Board of Directors, were elected for the ensuing year: J. B. Nest, J. B. Hyde, J. J. Comstock, J. A. H. Hasbrouck, Wm. Mellows, M. Livingston, G. D. Morgan, C. W. Copeland, H. Allen.

Foolish Fellow.

NICHOLAS HEGNER, a German, attempted to kill himself on Sunday morning, at his residence, No. 209 Mott-street, by discharging a pistol at his head. The wound, though quite serious, is thought not to be fatal. HEGNER was conveyed to the City Hospital. No cause assigned.

The Liquor Carnival.

The Liquor-dealers of the City, large and small, are now thoroughly organized; every ward has its Society, and each Society meets nightly—but as none but members of the organizations are permitted to be present, we are unable to report very minutely their doings. The principal head-quarters of the General Liquor Dealers' Society is at the Westchester House, where one of the meetings was attended by a great crowd last night, —and the amount of money raised was not short of $1,000.

We hear that several of the large hotels have determined to close their bars, law or no law,—and thereby set an example of conformity to the injunctions of the law-makers that is worthy of all praise.

Matters in the City, however, will go on much the same. To-day the carnival begins. According to Mayor [illegible] and the Mayor's [illegible] it, hereafter, to the Fourth of July, we are [illegible] any law regulating the sale of liquor. [illegible] and unlicensed are on the same footing, and the boy in the street is at liberty to make any other boy drunk, if he can get the stuff. But it will be well not to forget that against poisoning, and for breaking the peace, and for inciting to riot, either directly or indirectly, there will no doubt be [illegible]. Let [illegible] go under an eclipse, but the bright edge will soon reappear.

Carson League.

A meeting of the Carson League was held last evening at the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association. Owing to the inclement state of the evening, there was but a slim attendance, MAHLON T. HEWITT, Esq., President of the League, presided.

After a few introductory remarks by the President, setting forth the objects of the League, Rev. H. H. [illegible] delivered a brief, though most forcible and eloquent address.

The Secretary of the League, after the address, gave some statistics of the operations of the League in the City since its organization. The object of the League, he stated, was to find out the number selling liquor without license, and those acting in violation of the law. The League employed men, he stated, especially to gather this information with the names of parties and particulars, so as to make oath of the same. Their investigation, he said, showed that last year over 6,000 sold liquor in the City without license. And lately, when accounts were given of only twenty-one selling liquor on Sunday, their agents could testify of over three thousand selling liquor on that day. They had one thousand cases now collected and carefully arranged. In prosecuting them, he added, there was but little encouragement. The late opinion of the District Attorney showed what encouragement might be expected from that quarter. He found considerable fault with the conduct of this functionary. He had been before the Grand Jury twice. In March 500 cases were laid out, but they couldn't be brought to trial. At the last term the District Attorney would not bring them up, as one day's trials would have the precedence. He could have the Grand Jury, but they would refer him to the District Attorney. And all that time, he said, it would not have taken the said Jury five minutes to have tried them all. After other unimportant details, he added that the cases on hand would be prosecuted to the end.

A few remarks followed by Col. E. S. [illegible], when after announcement by the Chairman that meetings of the League would be held weekly, till a meeting had been held in each ward of the City, the meeting adjourned.

Mayor's Office.

DANGEROUS VARNISH MANUFACTORIES.

Eighteen owners of property, whose names are appended to their statement in the Mayor's Complaint Book, support the prayer of a poor widow with six children, whose statement is to the following effect: She owns a house and lot in Forty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, from which she derives an annual income of $200. This property she has hitherto insured for $1,000, paying a premium of $6. Recently, a manufactory of varnish has been located in a slight wooden building erected near her premises, and the Insurance Company, from the additional risk, refuses to renew her policy for less than $25. Besides which, her tenants cannot pay the rent, owing to his sub-tenants quitting from apprehension of danger, the family having once caught fire. The widow and her friends ask if the nuisance can be removed, as the proprietor has already been fined and lost some of other places.

THE WALL-STREET OBSTRUCTION.

The following correspondence, which has already alluded to, it deserves to be set on record. It is not often that Mayors thus play with the horns of angry bulls, or clip the claws of bears that are enraged:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I respectfully beg leave to call the attention of the Board of Brokers to an evil in the vicinity of the Exchange, which they can afford me material aid in removing. I allude to the large collection of Brokers and others congregated daily, between certain hours, at the corner of Wall and Hanover-streets. This obstruction to the travel in Wall-street has become too notorious to be longer tolerated. Since the opening of the communication to Brooklyn by the Ferry at the foot of Wall-street, the usually very large collection of persons in that street has increased very much, and complaints are continually being made to me of the difficulty in passing through the crowd of Brokers and others collected at the corner referred to. I can see no difference in the character of sidewalk obstructions, whether they are merchandise or crowds of persons transacting business. It is my duty to remove all such obstructions. The poor apple-woman, whose occupancy of a few feet of sidewalk is frequently made the subject of complaint to me, will have cause for reproaching the authorities if privileges of a far greater magnitude are longer allowed to others who are probably far better provided with the means to procure in-door business accommodations.

Permit me to suggest to the members of the Board, through you, that if compelled to transact stock operations in the street, some other and more retired place, in the rear of the Merchants' Exchange, be selected, less crowded as a thoroughfare.

Very respectfully, yours,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

To CHAS. R. MARVIN, President of the Board of Brokers.

NEW-YORK STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD, }
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1855. }

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, &c.

I am directed by the New-York Stock and Exchange Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to say in reply that the uniform practice of the Board, as indicated by its by-laws, has been to discourage transactions in the street. It not unfrequently happens that important information is received in the intervals of the session of the Board, or orders per telegraph requiring immediate execution. This will be sufficient to account, in the main for the share which the members of the Stock Exchange have in the assemblages to which you refer.

It gives me pleasure to say that the Board fully appreciate the efforts which you are making for the preservation of good order, and that its members will endeavor to cooperate with you, to the extent of their ability, in the suggestions contained in your communication.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. R. MARVIN, President.

NOT BURYING THE DEAD DEEP ENOUGH.

A complaint is entered on the Mayor's Book to-day, to the effect that the Jews' burial ground, on the north side of Eighty-ninth-street, a little east of Fifth-avenue, is a nuisance. The bodies of the dead are not interred there deep enough, the same creating a disagreeable smell in the vicinity, and seriously affecting the water in that locality.

A BRAKE ON THE OMNIBUS DRIVERS.

George Smith, driver of stage No. 193, had his license revoked this morning, on the complaint of Margaret Wagenecher, No. 203 Division-street, who presented herself with her face seriously injured. It appears she was in the act of crossing Broadway, near the corner of Broome-street, with her child upon her arm, when she was knocked down by the horse of the driver's stage, which was proceeding at a rapid pace. She was sent, with an officer, to the proprietor of the stage, with directions to return to this office, if proper compensation were not promptly made.

Which shall have the Job—Americans or Foreigners?

Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, Street Inspector of the Seventeenth Ward, has two gangs of men at work under him,—one is composed of men imported from Europe—though not expressly for the purpose. The other is composed of Americans, poor men of the Ward, who wanted work, and who were fit men for the business, and honest laborers. There is no little excitement we understand, among the imported men who have not got jobs, because the other half of the Inspector's work is not given them. We trust Mr. JONES will not back down from his American ground. His Ward is not beaten by any that we know of, for cleanliness; especially as the American gang works steadier, is more obedient to suggestions, and is taken worth its wages than the other. Nor is it discovered that the American company is any the less serviceable for the fact that its members are colored men. This is the ground that the opposition is put upon.

Boy—Rescued.

On Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a lad named FREDERICK FINE, while playing boat at the foot of Houston-street, accidentally fell into the river. The Houston-street ferry-boat was just leaving the slip at the time, and the accident was observed by some of the passengers thereon, one of whom named PATRICK RICHARDSON, residing in Williamsburg, heroically plunged into the water after the drowning boy, and succeeded with much difficulty in bearing him to the shore in an exhausted condition.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

American Artists and Studies in Florence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1855.

Several of our artists in Florence are already known to fame. Among the sculptors, Powers of course holds the first rank. He is about 50 years of age, and has been an artist for half his life. He has lived 17 years in Florence. His reputation rests chiefly upon his busts, which are certainly equal to any of ancient or modern times. This high place is assigned him even by Europeans. In works of imagination he has made less effort. The merit of having exalted portraiture in marble almost to the rank of the higher walks of ideal art, may well content his ambition. His Proserpine, which being only the head and bust of a fine woman, might bear any other name, is one of the most beautiful things of the kind in existence. It has been repeated some fifty times, and the orders for further copies, still unexecuted, will require two years for their completion. The price for a copy is $500.

He is just finishing a majestic semi-colossal figure of America—a woman of noble mien, with hand uplifted, and with the usual classic drapery of the lower limbs. This statue was begun in the hope of securing for it an order from the United States Congress, but as that body thought fit to bestow its patronage upon another person, and one whom I take to be singularly unfit for the task, Mr. Powers intends keeping the statue in his family, and declines all overtures for its purchase.

California, another ideal figure, is nearly finished in the plaster. It is about the size of life, and represents the Genius of Gold holding a divining rod in her left hand, and pointing with it to the earth, while in her right hand, behind her back, she conceals the thorns attendant upon California life. This is an ingenious conceit, if its purpose were to illustrate the history of the "Slave of the dark and dingy mine," but it seems to me unworthy of California, whose history opens one of the most glorious pages in the annals of our country, and perhaps of the world. The statue would be faultless as the Witch of the Mine, or as some Temptress in Avarice. California cannot be regarded simply as a gold-field—she will give us Colonization of the West, the Rocky Mountain Railroad, Pacific Steam Navigation, extended Commerce with China, a treaty with Japan and Sandwich Island Annexation.

Of Mr. POWERS, personally, I may be permitted to say, that he enjoys the reputation of a good neighbor and a most correct man. He has none of the eccentricities or licenses of genius. He has a family of eight children, and they are among his most pleasing works. He is exceedingly interesting in conversation, which he embellishes by a happy faculty of illustrative detail, and which he illumines by a sort of Swedenborgian mixture of the two worlds—material and spiritual. His metaphysics verge upon the supernatural, but his shrewd common sense and Yankee experience give to all his views a sound and practical direction. He is a true American, and looks longingly to the day when he may turn his face homewards.

In bust making, Mr. HART is treading close upon the heels of Mr. POWERS. It would be too much to say that he is his equal: it is enough that he is universally regarded as the next in rank. In his studio are several well-known heads, which make one almost feel at home—so life-like are they. Among them is the bust of Mr. CRITTENDEN, which in its net-work of veins, muscles and wrinkles woven over the face, reminds every one who has heard his voice in the Senate, of the playful wit, the easy sarcasm, the rigid logic and the felicitous eloquence so natural to him.

Mr. HART has lately completed an invention which promises to be of the greatest use in his art. It consists of a frame-work to which is attached a vast number of movable points, which are brought to the various parts of the bust, and even of the hair and drapery, and then fixed by a screw. It is exceedingly complicated in appearance, yet in the highest degree simple and facile in use. It might seem that this degrades sculpture to mere mechanism, but it must be remembered that the charms of attitude and the expression, which give life to the portrait, are still dependent upon the genius of the artist.

A man who occupies himself in taking the heads of others, not sparing even the gentler sex—for in his studio are to be seen several belonging to our fair country-women—who might be christened Proserpine, or Ariadne, or Melpomene, and no disgrace to those poetic names—cannot complain if I make a sketch of his. Mr. HART, then, is a man of 40 years, with a patriarchal beard, and generally with a patriarchal air, especially in his studio robe and cap. He has a quaint simplicity of manner and conversation, and asks an abundance of questions, as if he thought he had yet a great deal to learn. Yet there are few persons who can answer questions better and more instructively than he can. He is a man of busy reflective powers, and a keen, attentive observation, indicating a capacity for the highest reaches of his profession. I may add, that he is a bachelor, and from chance glimpses of his conversation with ladies—not in marble—which I have caught, I feel myself justified in asserting that his solitary condition is not the result of any lack of appreciation of the amiable society of sweethearts and wives.

Major BARBEE, of Virginia, a rather late convert to sculpture from the profession of the law—because nature so made him that he could not help it—has completed the model of a nude statue, which he calls the "Coquette." (I am happy to say that the marble is to be draped.) It is certainly a most extraordinary work, for one so little practiced in this most difficult and discouraging art. It affords real promise for the future, and the artist himself feels sufficiently hopeful to have commenced the design of a group representing America and England, to be called "The Rebel Daughter."

Mr. BALL, a new comer from Boston, and a young man, has hardly got into his studio. A beautiful model of a lady's bust is his first Italian work. He is designing a group, to be of full size, representing Falsehood stealing the robe of Truth. I am confident that ere long we shall get an applauding echo as to the result. The artist's hand and chisel must play him false if he does not endow the chill stone with some of the life belonging to his own warm imagination.

So much for our sculptors in Florence; and now a word as to the painters. Every one knows THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, the poet; so I need only speak of THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, the artist. He has two studios, in the Via della Fornace; the one consists of a home, quiet, gentle and refined—the gallery comprising a wife and two children. The other studio is near at hand, and contains an exquisite cabinet of pictures as one can wish to see. I need not describe them, as nearly all are destined for your vicinity. Major CAREY, of your City, with a liberality of spirit and discrimination of taste which do him honor, has given large orders to American artists in Europe, and has purchased two of Mr. READ's productions. Mr. BIGELOW, of Boston, has ordered five. The gem of the collection, the Lost Pleiad, belongs to Mr. LOWRY, of New-York. This is a highly imaginative and touching work, in which the heavenly sisterhood—and especially she who is lost—appeal with singular effect to our human sympathy. They are represented as seven spirits, each with a star on her brow, floating in the deep, motionless blue of night and space. Six are together, united as by a spell of sympathy and love. One is falling—she has indeed fallen. Just parting from her sisters, she is plunging into the shoreless depths which spread beneath. Her head is downward and her hair streams upward, indicating the fearful rapidity of the fall. One of the sisters has just discovered the terrible situation of her kindred angel, and the helpless horror on her brow is one of the best points in the picture. It is a most poetic though perilous subject; yet it has this evidence of success, that despite all criticism, it invariably excites the most profound feeling. There have been eighteen volumes of polemics written upon a single line of DANTE; I expect in future years to read columns of disputation upon the upward direction of the hair of the Seventh Pleiad. People have already taken sides. The hair floats upward to show that motion has begun, and in painting it is absolutely necessary that it should do so, or the body would appear to be suspended without movement in mid air; and yet, in physics, it is a question whether at so early a period of the descent, the hair could have been thus left behind. I have heard a set so inopportunely learned as to quote the experiment of the feather and half dollar falling at the same speed in the exhausted receiver. Such people are obtuse enough to suppose an artist capable of illustrating mythology for the purpose of enforcing some stern principle in gravitation. For those who like to know the details of size and price, I may add that this picture—one of the two or three *chef d'œuvres* produced by Americans—is three feet high by two wide, and was sold for £150 sterling.

In portraits Mr. READ is very successful, never failing in the likeness; though he often requires no more than five sittings. He has a special faculty for seizing the fairest traits of fair damsels and dames. Everybody is handsome, sometimes, to somebody. Mr. READ knows this, and lays hold, with infallible tact, of the propitious moment when such a conjunction of the happy stars presides over the horoscope of his subject. It is curious and instructive to see how pleasing are his pictures of those who make no pretensions to beauty, and yet without flattery, merely by means of a truthful distribution of light and shade playing upon features as he has actually seen them. There is no better evidence of genius than this, and no more conclusive proof of goodness of heart—the artist having the power to see, and the feeling to develop and portray, that fair weather, that sunny summer, which belong to the seasons of every human heart. Mr. READ's poetry has already given him fame, at the age of 33; his pencil will doubtless insure him what poetry seldom bestows—the means of comfortable subsistence, and a gratification of his simple but elevated intellectual tastes.

Among the other artists resident here, I may mention Mr. GOULD, who specially devotes himself to *tableaux de genre*, and who is also very successful in miniatures. Mr. TAIT, a very young but promising artist, says of himself that he is the *first* American landscape painter in Florence, adding, explanatorily, *because he is the only one.* I esteem Mr. TAIT's talent sufficiently to say that several more American landscapists might settle in Florence, and he be *still the first.*

I hope I may be forgiven for this somewhat detailed sketch of our artists in Florence. I confess that I desire to interest our countrymen in their works and their success. They do not stay in exile, because they love it. Most of them would hasten, if they could, the period when they can afford to return home. A residence here offers certain advantages,—the most ample means of study, and an extraordinary economy in living. Their position is favorable, too, in another respect, inasmuch as their works naturally fall under the eye of their traveling countrymen, who are more likely better to appreciate here, in an artistic atmosphere, the value of works of art.

As to sculptors, who need the assistance of others in hewing their marble, Italy affords peculiar facilities. Mr. POWERS employs nine workmen, to whom he pays from thirty cents to a dollar a day. These men would expect and demand from $1 50 to $3 a day, if transferred to America. At his present prices for his works, Mr. POWERS could not live in the United States; the whole or nearly the whole would be absorbed in the wages of his workmen. For the present therefore, we must be content to see the studios of many of our artists abroad, in Florence and in Rome. At some future day we may hope to see New-York as well the nursery, as the depository of art. With the growing appreciation of this pursuit in the United States, we may safely predict that the Emporium of Commerce and the Metropolis of Literature, in the Western World, will, ere long, become also the liberal patron of art.

DICK TINTO.

The Prohibitory Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The savage onslaught made upon you by the *Tribune*, and the Syracuse *Chronicle*, will serve to illustrate the awkwardness of the position into which many friends of Prohibitory legislation have been betrayed by what I must call the intemperate zeal of certain of its advocates. When the present law passed the Assembly, many of the oldest and warmest friends of temperance, though they deemed some of its provisions of doubtful expediency as well as Constitutionality, remained quiet as they felt confident that the bill would be modified by the Senate. They wanted, to use the language of the *Independent* in commenting on the law as it reached the Senate, "*not a law that by reason of excessive stringency will either become a dead letter, or will excite good citizens to demand its repeal;*" and that after such "strenuous efforts to secure a legislature favorable to prohibition," they felt "it will be a sad mortification if the whole victory is lost through the bungling phraseology of the framers of the act." "The only way," adds the editor, "to prevent such a result, is to frame an amendment to the act as will commend itself to common sense, and carry the hearty support of the people." Happy would it have been for the cause, if those who had the management of affairs at Albany listened in time to this sensible advice.

Now, however, that the law is passed, there are many men whose devotion to the cause of Temperance is beyond dispute, are compelled to remain quiet, or else to lend an unwilling countenance to a law which they really believe, in some of its provisions, violates common sense, and which, to say the least, threatens to produce a vast amount of confusion, derangement of business, private loss, without advancing the cause of Temperance. Many are obliged to assume for the time being, this most uncomfortable position, partly, indeed, by their love of law and order, but mainly from the fear of being denounced, as you have been, as the enemies of a Prohibitory Law.

IOTA.

The Prohibitory Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The liquor sellers of New-York may thank themselves for every obnoxious feature of the late law, for they have resisted and contemned every attempt of the judicious and conservative Temperance men heretofore made, to regulate, restrain, or even modify the license laws, until the controversy has been given up in despair, and the cause of reform has fallen into the hands of weak and reckless men, such as GREELEY & Co., who have now succeeded in getting an odious and impracticable law.

In the beginning all that was asked was *a prohibitory law for the Sabbath day*, with suitable penalties.

These petitions failed.

Next it was urged that the law should separate the *sale of liquors from that of the necessaries of life.*

These petitions failed.

It was then prayed that the price of licenses should be raised to a sum adequate to refund the public treasury for the taxes it imposed.

These also failed.

Next it was asked that the license system be abolished, that the traffic might no longer be protected by the law.

These also failed.

It was then sought to provide by law that no liquor should be sold, *to be drank on the premises*, except in *bona-fide* hotels, with accommodation for travelers' horses, &c.

These also failed.

Next it was urged that, as the number of licenses granted in New-York opened *one liquor shop for every seventy persons*, in our entire population, including paupers, criminals and infants, so much beyond any possible necessity, some modification of the law ought to be made, which should reduce or limit the number.

But these efforts also failed.

It has been under such provocation, exhibiting the political and moral power of liquor sellers, by combining to control all legislation on the subject, that an absolute prohibitory law has become the dernier resort. The worst features of it would seem to have been fastened on it by its enemies, with the view to defeat its enforcement.

If the law had contained but one section forbidding liquor to be drank on the premises where it is sold, and interdicting the traffic utterly on Sundays, both offenses to be visited with heavy penalties, it is even now submitted that all would be effected in the way of reform which legislation can do. And with such a law no constitutional objections could be urged, nor could its enforcement be resisted by any combination of the craft.

Yours, TEMPERANCE.

The Periodicals for May.

The first number of *Putnam's Magazine*, (DIX & EDWARDS, New-York,) under the change of proprietorship, is before us. The opening article, "The Last Word of Geology," taking BARRANDE, MURCHISON, and HALL for its text, discourses eloquently and learnedly (yet without pedantry) on the Silurian system as developed in Bohemia, England, and New-York, and every one who reads it can only have ground for one complaint,—that it is too brief. "Oliver Basselin" is the name of a lyric, which will be deemed indifferent or good, according as the writer is undistinguished or fashionable. In "The Dames of Virginia," ample justice is done to a noble class of women,—gentle in courtesy, high in spirit, true in heart, lovely in feature and form,—each of whom, whether as maiden or wife, was the light of a Southern home. It glances at the manners and usages of society in days departed, and is truthful as well as eloquent. A "Backward Look at the Turks," a thoughtful homily on "Only a Pebble," a sketch of CAGLIOSTRO's wonderful career, a judicious art-criticism on American painters, and a notice of MOZART's birth-place, are also readable. "The Compensation Office" is too obscure to please the multitude, and "A Cruise in the *Flying Dutchman*" is not a whit more definite. "America for the Americans," a semi-political paper, is an earnest and bold expression of opinion on the other side of the Know-Nothing declamations. The notices of Literature and Art with which the number concludes are fully but carefully written. After enumerating *five* works which first saw the light in *Putnam*, the editor says here are "no less than *six* of the intellectual offspring, &c." Further on, Maga in one sentence is likened unto "a mere chicken" and "a green and tender sprout," a curious blending of animal and vegetable nature! Then the reviewer speaks of "ventilating" his private opinions—a mode of expression apparently borrowed from Lady MORGAN's much-abused declaration that she was "airing her vocabulary." Again, the critic shows a short memory when he says of Lady BLESSINGTON that Mrs. HALL, Mrs. SIGOURNEY, and Lady CANTERBURY were among her correspondents, the fact being that Mrs. HALL, herself editor of an Annual, had to write to her on *business*; Mrs. SIGOURNEY, a foreigner, did not know the cloud over the Countess, and Lady CANTERBURY was her *own sister*! It is erroneous, also, to say that MACLISE, the painter, is no "colorist." If anything, he usually errs on the side of too much brilliancy. Lastly, what point is the sentence, "It is impossible to conceive anything more beautiful than *the things* which VESTVALI uses to walk with!" These specimens of slip-slop style are sufficient—censurable even in a newspaper, necessarily written with rapidity; they ought not to be found in a Magazine, which affords abundance of time for deliberate composition and correction.

Graham's Magazine, (A. H. SEE, Philadelphia,) has a variety of contributors—many possessing merit, but none by any means equal, in interest of subject or felicity of treatment, to Mrs. LEWIS' notice of THOMAS COLE, the poet-painter, in the April number. The third and fourth chapters of *Mary Stuart*, a romance of history, by WILLIAM DOWE, contain the essence of many biographies, and the series promises well. There is a paper, entitled *The Grand Style*, by the late WILLIAM NORTH, in which common sense, extravagance and truth are strangely mingled. A pretty love-story—*Paul Brentoin's Game*, by ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER, is gracefully related. Of the poetry, the best is *The Triumph of the Cloud*, by SIMMS, the novelist,—that *omnium-gatherum*, The Editor's Table contains some pleasant anecdotes, and hits at passing events and people. The last fifteen pages, devoted to Fashions, &c., must be so much waste-paper to one-half of this magazine's readers. The Paris fashion plate is very well executed, and *really* represents the newest attire. The literary notices are honest and well written.

Arthur's Home Magazine, (Philadelphia, T. S. ARTHUR,) contains a variety of articles—few above mediocrity. The illustrations (with the exception of a pretty colored view of the Lake of Como,) are on a par with the letter-press. The coarse copy of QUINTIN MATSY's fine picture of the *Misers*, is worthy of all contempt, unless it were intended (though it is not named as such,) as a specimen of wood engraving in the infancy of the art.

The Christian Review, (J. J. WOOLSEY, New-York,) opens with an earnest and occasionally eloquent notice of Dr. HACKETT's *Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles*, and sketches the history of that portion of the inspired Word. There are readable papers, also, on the *Habitability of Worlds*, on which the reviewer takes the negative side of the question, *The Turkish War*, *Hume's Philosophy*, and the *Baptismal Formula*. Mr. BANCROFT's oration on the *Progress of Society* is noticed at some length.

Household Words, (DIX & EDWARDS, New-York)—One of the most readable papers here, (the idea taken from a series in *Punch*,) is "The Roving Englishman," who takes us with him from Constantinople to the Crimea, relating what happened to him and so on. The narrative, which is of the "(To be continued)" order, is good as far as it goes, and may include a great deal of interesting information. The utilitarian principle pervades the periodical, as usual.

Harper's Story Books, inasmuch as they are issued every month, are *quasi*-periodical. The May number is entitled "Emma: or, The Three Misfortunes of a Belle." It is a novel in brief—a story of every-day society, with natural incidents and natural characters. It reminds us of some of the best of Miss EDGEWORTH's Tales—only it is less didactic and more truthful. Young ladies in their teens may learn something from it. Mr. JACOB ABBOTT is the author, and the book is crowded with fine wood engravings.

Foreign Literature and Art.

The recently-discovered romance—*Moredun, a Tale of 1210*, which the proprietor steadily maintains was written by Sir WALTER SCOTT, will immediately be published in London, in three volumes, at the old price of eight dollars—to be reproduced here, of course, at fifty cents. SCOTT's friends in England maintain, *per contra*, that *Moredun* is as great an imposition as *Walladmor*—produced, under his name, over thirty years ago, for the German market, and then translated into English, "from the German," by THOMAS DE QUINCEY.

The English vine-makers, including TENNYSON, make Balaklava rhyme, cockneyishly, to *bravo*! The Irish, more correctly, sound the *a* full—as Balaklava.

It is related in MCCULLOUGH's *Life of Sheil*, that while his first play ("The Apostate") was first being performed, he waited in the green-room in feverish expectation, and, towards the close, solemnly asked one of the attendants, "Can you tell me, Sir, about what time they generally begin to hiss tragedies at this house?" The play succeeded, and MURRAY, the publisher, paid £300 for the copyright, the managers further paying £400 to the author. "Bellamira," his next play, brought £100 for copyright, and £300 from the theatre. "Evadne" yielded £500. "The Huguenot" did not succeed. SHEIL was joint author with BANIM in "Damon and Pythias."

SHEIL greatly admired the wit and eloquence of DISRAELI. On one occasion, when, in a financial speech, DISRAELI was dull, SHEIL said, "*He is an anatomist without a corpse.*"

SHEIL's verbal memory was wonderful. On the State Trials in 1843, he recited every word of his speech to the reporters long before he delivered it in Court.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, now in his —th year, cannot refrain from writing. In a recent number of the London *Examiner*, he gives an Imaginary Conversation between OVID and a Prince of the Getæ, in which the home-sickness of the exiled poet is delicately exhibited.

CANADA.

The Public Accounts for 1854—Progress of the Prohibitory Liquor Law and Summary of its Provisions—The Grand Trunk and Mr. Hincks—Hard Up.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Monday, April 23, 1855.

On Saturday Inspector-General CAYLEY laid on the table of the House of Assembly the Public Accounts of the Province for the year 1854, which furnish additional evidence of the steady increasing prosperity of Canada. The total revenue of the Province was $4,212,196 in 1852; $5,262,037 in 1853; and $6,664,111 in 1854. The Customs of course furnish by far the largest portion of the whole Revenue, yielding $3,598,071 in 1852; $4,119,192 in 1853; and $4,907,709 in 1854. The Customs receipts at our four principal ports of entry, during the last three years were as follows: At Montreal, $1,323,195 in 1852; $1,756,419 in 1853; and $1,914,413 in 1854. At Quebec, $407,406 in 1852; $512,616 in 1853; and $716,559 in 1854. At Toronto, $372,916 in 1852; $636,158 in 1853; and $690,304 in 1854. At Hamilton, $340,115 in 1852; $462,656 in 1853; and $676,490 in 1854. The two other principal items in the receipts of the Province are the Territorial Revenue, and the Revenue from Public Works, which together yielded last year about $850,000. The balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund was on Jan. 31, 1853, $1,607,604; in 1854, $3,238,674; and in 1855, $5,136,136.

The revenue given above does not include that arising from the special funds managed by the Government, such as the Clergy Reserves, the Jesuits' Estates, &c., which amount altogether to upwards of $4,000,000. The revenue from the Clergy Reserve Funds during the year, was $224,562; of which, $109,000 went to the Church of England; $54,500 to the Church of Scotland; $2,494 to other Presbyterians; $6,660 to the Roman Catholics; $3,111 to the Wesleyan Methodists; and $48,860 remained unappropriated.

The chief items in the expenditure of the Province are, interest on public debt, $994,968; Civil Government, including the Governor General's salary, $171,580; administration of justice, $367,076; legislation, $235,249; education, $285,124; hospitals and other charities, $66,033; sinking fund, $292,000. The total outstanding debentures representing the public debt of Canada on the 31st January 1855, amounted to $17,413,797. The total outstanding municipal debentures of the Province amounted at the same date to $4,091,067, more than half of which have been issued during the past year for local improvements.

During the last ten days, few matters have been before Parliament possessed of much interest beyond the bounds of the Province. The various measures in charge of the Government, the leading features of which I have explained in former letters, have been severally advanced one or more stages, after more or less discussion, and a whole host of private and local bills have been pushed forward by the parties interested, as fast as the forms of the House will allow. The Liquor bill moves on a very laggard pace, being hindered in its progress as much by the lukewarmness of pretended friends as by the opposition of its open foes. It has at length, however, passed through Committee of the Whole, the receiving of whose report is set down as the first order for to-day. It will then have to pass only one other stage—that of the third reading—after which it goes up to the Legislative Council. The bill was reprinted a day or two ago, as amended first by a Select Committee, and then by the Committee of the Whole, and as it will probably pass in its present shape, a brief summary of its provisions may be interesting to your readers.

It is entitled "*An act to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors*"—manufacture and importation being still permitted.

Section 1 provides that it shall not be lawful, except for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, or with the exception of wine to be used for sacramental purposes, to barter or sell any alcoholic or intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor used as a beverage, a part of which is alcoholic or intoxicating.

Section 2 provides that any person not being a duly licensed agent under the provisions of the act, who shall directly or indirectly sell liquor, shall be liable to a fine of five pounds on the first conviction, ten pounds on the second and each subsequent conviction, and also to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months—one-half of the fine to go to the informer, and the other half to the municipality in which the offence is committed. Sales to licensed agents are permitted in quantities of not less than thirty gallons at one time, or in the original packages, as actually imported by any licensed manufacturer or importer.

Section 3 provides for the search of places where it is supposed that liquor is kept for sale, on the oath of three electors that they have reason to believe that such is the case; no dwelling-house, not being a house of public entertainment, or one in which a shop is kept, shall be searched, unless on the oath of one of the complainants to some act of sale within a month of making the complaint. Liquor illegally kept for sale, and seized by the authorities, shall be destroyed, and the owner or keeper of such liquor shall pay a fine of not less than five, or more than ten pounds—in default of payment, to be committed to jail for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Section 4 provides what shall be done if the owner of the liquor seized is absent or unknown.

Section 5. Persons on whose premises an offence is committed against the Act, shall be liable to the penalties and punishments above provided, unless they can show that such offence was committed against their will or without their participation, direct or indirect.

Section 6. Liquor offered for sale on public occasions, as at cattle-shows, agricultural exhibitions, militia or military musters, &c., may be seized by any officer, without warrant, along with the party selling the same, who shall be taken before a Justice of the Peace, and on proof of guilt shall be committed to jail for not less than five nor more than thirty days, the liquor being destroyed as in the former case.

Section 7. Licensed agents, to sell for chemical, medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, shall be appointed by the Municipal Councils of cities and counties in Upper Canada; and of cities, counties, and incorporated towns in Lower Canada shall receive such compensation for their services as the Council appointing them may allow, and shall hold their appointments for one year, unless sooner removed by such Council.

Section 8. Every agent shall receive a certificate from the Council, and shall give a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of £200.

Section 9. Any person may bring any action of damages against any other person, who shall sell or deliver any liquor, contrary to the provisions of the Act, to the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, ward, apprentice, or servant of the plaintiff. On proof of sale or delivery, even without the proof of special damage, the Jury to assess the damages of the plaintiff at not less than one shilling, with costs.

Section 10. Any person found grossly intoxicated in any public street or place shall be apprehended, shall be examined before a Justice of the Peace (after he has become sober) as to where he got the liquor, and on refusing to answer shall be committed to jail until he gives the information required.

Section 11 provides in what Courts actions under the Act may be instituted.

Section 12. Defect in form of proceedings not to void action.

Section 13 repeals the License Acts.

Section 14 provides for the Act taking effect in Upper Canada on the 1st of March, 1856, and in Lower Canada on the 1st of May, 1856.

The Grand Trunk Railroad Company, after having received from the Province in the early part of this session additional aid greatly beyond the terms of the original bargain, is to make application through the Government to-morrow for a further loan of four and a half millions of dollars. The application will probably be acceded to, as the only other alternative is the stoppage of the works, which would be a ruinous waste of the many millions already expended, no portion of the line being yet completed and in operation, with the exception of that between Quebec and Richmond. Hon. Mr. HINCKS, it is understood, desired even a larger amount of aid for the Company, but the Government wisely judged that four and a half millions is the utmost they can ask for from the country, in addition to the large aid already given, especially as the company at the outset declared that they would construct the whole line without a copper of expense to the Province, and that they only wished the Provincial guarantee to be given *pro forma*. Some papers connected with the Company's affairs were moved for on Saturday. Mr. HINCKS strongly opposed the motion, but the Government declared that henceforth there should be no concealment, and the motion passed without a vote. The influence of Mr. HINCKS is very rapidly diminishing, and most of his friends in the House are one after another deserting his leadership. Raised from the position of a bank clerk to the Premier of the Province, he was for a series of years the demi-god of Canada, being very much in reality what he was termed in banter, the Emperor FRANCIS the *First*. But allegations of official corruption—I will not stay to inquire whether true, false or exaggerated—having driven him from office, the fascination which bound him to a very large party in the country was dispelled, and he is now almost completely shorn of his strength. The wheel of fortune may possibly raise him again to the top of affairs, but at present his position upon it is exceedingly low. Meanwhile, in regard to his conduct while in office, public opinion is suspended, awaiting the result of the labors of the Special Committee appointed some months ago to investigate the charges of corruption against the late Administration. The Committee's report is expected to be out in a week or two.

Steam Aloft and None Below.

The British steamship *Brisbane*, sixty-two days from Glasgow, of and for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken 25th ult., lat. 8 South, lon. 34 40, by Capt. HALL, of whale ship *Natchez*, at New-Bedford. The steamer was in a very bad situation, the captain having been intoxicated all the time since leaving port. Her chronometer was broken, and they had no latitude or longitude; there was no steerage, and the vessel was drifting ten or fifteen miles to leeward every day.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Jamestown and San Jacinto—Military Parade—The State Trials.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, April 23, 1855.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived on the 15th inst., saluted on the 16th, and sailed the 17th, for Key West, where she waits for orders before proceeding to her destination—the coast of Africa. The pennant of Commodore CRABBE is on board of this vessel; he goes to assume command of the squadron on that coast, where British vessels will let as many negroes leave as the speculators in that kind of goods may desire, as they are certain of freedom here, under the system now engrafted upon the institutions of the country by the determination of British policy. Some difficulty was feared on account of delay in returning the salute of the *Jamestown*, which was remedied by an explanation of Gen. CONCHA, and on his declaration that he had ordered the arrest of the delinquent official. The excuse is good, although we do not find the fact of the arrest intimated.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto*, Commander STRIBLING, with the broad pennant of Commodore MCCAULEY, arrived the 20th. Commodore MCCAULEY called on the Captain General on the 21st, but no discussions have taken place of the matters pending between the United States and Spain, growing out of incidents of aggressive character here;—nor can anything definite be determined with this Government, unless the Government of the United States assume the ground of direct control or action at the *locale* of the disease or trouble.

The steamer *Princeton* will probably go over to Key West this week, to remain there until further orders.

We had a grand parade yesterday; some 7,000 volunteer militia and regular soldiers, with several hundred negroes, being under arms. Commodore MCCAULEY was present, to get a lesson in the science of war, I suppose, and to be duly impressed with the awful power we can raise after several months' labor. It was a respectable display, and the white volunteers had a most martial appearance. The negroes, with or without arms, are negroes still; the heel sticks out a foot, and their action is true to nature. They have a natural aversion to gunpowder.

We have no further progress to advise in the State trials. Mr. JOHN H. FELIX has not been sent forward to Ceuta yet; CADALZO and PINELO are still waiting transportation; CHARLES CASTILLO left on the 16th for Cadiz, and ECHEVERRIA by the British steamer for Southampton, for his assigned residence—Paris. The health of the Island is good, business is improving, and we are quiet as love, though anxious, in the elements of trouble, which may be moved nor not.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—The first day of term.

SUPREME COURT, SUPERIOR COURT, and COMMON PLEAS—To-morrow is the last day of filing notes of issue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—APRIL 30.

Before Judge Hall.

The Grand Jury this morning brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Dennis Renault*—An indictment for smuggling jewelry.

The United States vs. *Richard Brown and six others*—An indictment against some of the crew of the ship *Cynosure* for an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. *William Dumarcy and five others*—An indictment for the same offence on board the ship *Ontario*.

The United States vs. *Andrew Lindsley*—An indictment against one of the crew of the bark *Santa Clara*, for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit a knife.

The United States vs. *Robert Hansen*—An indictment for the same offence on the same vessel.

The United States vs. *Wallace Odell*—An indictment against a little boy of 12 or 13 years old, for opening and embezzling letters.

ATTACHMENT.

A witness named Moreon was brought up on attachment for contempt in not obeying a subpœna, and was ordered to stand committed unless he gave bail in $500 for his appearance on the trial.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—April 20.

By Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Watt, Jr. vs. *Parker*.—All the amendments allowed.

Eagle vs. *Van Pelt*.—Motion granted with $5 costs.

APRIL 28.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the petition of the Receivers of the Knickerbocker Bank—Petition granted.

Stokes vs *Hailer*—Judgment settled.

Louber vs. *Clark*—Allowance of $100.

Jaffray vs. *Pullman*—Motion to appoint Receiver denied, without costs, and injunction so far modified as to allow assignees to sell and collect assets, but to make no disposition of the avails until the further order of the Court.

Cockren vs. *Magie*—Complaint dismissed.

Manice vs. *Havens*—Motion for allowance denied.

Same vs. *Same*—A like decision.

Same vs. *Same*—A like decision.

The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, &c., vs. *Cowenhoven*—Report confirmed, and special order as to costs to be settled.

Before Hon. Judge Cowles.

Wetherell, by her next friend, vs. *Davis*.—The motion being in part allowed and in part disallowed, the order will be without costs to either party.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Ely vs. *Kirkland*.—Case settled.

APRIL 30.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Kein vs. *Kein*.—Judgment granted.

Wagstaff vs. *Badger*.—Injunction continued until the hearing, without prejudice to defendant, to move for a dissolution in case the machinery should be delivered.

MORE OF THE SCHUYLER CASE.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. *Robert Schuyler and others*.—This action is brought against Robert Schuyler, Joseph Patterson and three hundred and twenty-four others. The complaint first gives a copy of the act incorporating the Company, by which the company were allowed to increase their capital to $3,000,000, which has already been done.

Robert Schuyler was elected the President of the Company, he bearing the reputation of being a fit and proper person for the charge of the concern. On the 3d day of July, 1854, Schuyler sent a letter to one of the Directors of the Company resigning his seat as one of the Board of Directors, and as President and Transfer Agent of the Company. In it he informed the Company of the over issue of stock, but exculpated his brother from all blame in regard to it. The three hundred and twenty-six defendants are owners of the overissued stock. The complaint claims judgment against them, that the stock should be declared void, and the property of the plaintiffs.

The answer of Joseph Patterson, one of the defendants, avers that the stock was bought in good faith, and claims that he should be allowed to transfer the same at his pleasure.

At the request of the plaintiffs' counsel, an injunction was issued against the defendants prohibiting them from commencing any action against this Company in regard to the over-issue of stock, until the present suit is decided. This does not, however, prevent any suits which have been commenced from being proceeded with to judgment.

The case now comes up on a motion to dissolve this injunction, and will probably occupy several days.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mitchell, Morris and Clerke.

Newcomb, Jr., vs. *Ketteltas and others*.—Opinion—CLERKE, J.—The principal facts presented by this demurrer are, that John Gardner by his will, bearing date 2d July, 1817, devised in fee his real estate, consisting of about one hundred vacant lots, in an unimproved part of the City of New-York, to trustees, for the purpose, first, out of the rents and profits to keep the property in repair, and to pay all taxes and charges, and, secondly, to pay the residue to his children during their lives—two-thirds to his son John, and one-third to his daughters;—if his son should die leaving issue, his share to be paid to such issue;—if without issue, to the daughters equally; if either of them should die, leaving issue, such issue to take her share; if without issue, her share of the rents to be distributed between the survivor and her issue. These trustees, he also appointed his executors and the guardians of his children.

Gardner died soon after the date of his will.

James Gardner and John Hyer, surviving Trustees and executors, on the 26th of March, 1829, executed a lease to the plaintiff of a vacant lot belonging to the estate, for twenty-one years from the 1st of May then ensuing, at the yearly rent of sixty dollars; the lessee covenanting to pay all taxes and assessments, except for regulating streets and filling in docks, and to finish before one year from the commencement of the lease, one good substantial building to be of brick on the front of the lot, at least twenty-four feet high, with a cellar six feet and a half deep, with stone foundation. The lease provided, that, at the expiration of the term, the value of the buildings should be ascertained by sworn appraisers, and if the lessors should not pay to the lessee such value within thirty days, they should again lease to him the premises for a further term of twenty-one years, for such rent as should be agreed upon by the parties, or be determined by the appraisers or umpire.

A similar lease of the next adjoining vacant lot was executed between the same parties.

The plaintiff erected buildings in compliance with these leases, and has performed all the covenants.

At the time of the execution of these indentures, it was intended and understood that an alley between the lots should be also demised; but this having been omitted by mistake, Hyer, the sole surviving trustee, on the 19th December, 1831, executed to the plaintiff an instrument, in which he demised the alley for the remainder of the term for the consideration of fifteen dollars, but by mistake, neglected to provide that it should continue during the renewal of the lease.

Hyer was afterwards removed from the trust, and Thomas McCarty and Eugene Ketteltas, the respective husbands of the testator's daughters, were substituted in his place. McCarty having died, Ketteltas remains sole trustee.

Ketteltas insists that the leases are void. The main question, then, arising on the demurrer, is, have trustees, to whom real property is devised in fee, power to execute leases of this description?

It is denied by the counsel in support of the demurrer, that such trustees have any power to demise the premises for a longer term than a year. The objection that they have exercised power improvidently, would, of course, be a different question,—an objection entirely within the corrective, equitable control of this Court. There is not the slightest ground for doubting that, in granting these leases, the trustees acted with prudence, circumspection, and for the best interests in all respects of the *cestuis que trust*. Indeed, the method which they adopted in this disposition of the property, which, at the time of the testator's death, consisted, as we have seen, of about one hundred vacant lots, has probably saved a great proportion, if not the whole of it, from being consumed by taxes, assessments and other items. This is not the only instance in which estates of unproductive land in this City have been preserved by leases similar to these, and transmuted into fruitful sources of wealth.

I will, therefore, merely consider whether the trustees had any power to demise this property for a longer period than a year.

It is, indeed, manifest that the authority of a trustee over the legal estate vested in him exists only for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*. Nevertheless, he can alienate the estate, either wholly or partially, to a purchaser for a valuable consideration. This is, in fact, an elementary axiom on the doctrine of trusts. Even when a trust is expressly circumscribed, and there is no doubt in regard to the limited extent of the power, the restriction is not so imperative as to preclude the exercise of the trustees' judgment. It is even affirmed that, where the interests of the *cestuis que trust* require it, they are in some instances not only permitted, but are bound, to regulate their conduct by a sound discretion. Thus trustees, appointed expressly for the purpose of supporting contingent remainders, have, under certain exigences, concurred with the tenant for life in destroying them, and the power has never been successfully gainsayed. I adduce these instances to show the extent, in general principles, of the discretionary power vested in trustees. We have seen that they are capable of alienating the property when the fee is vested in them; but it is a well established principle, also amounting to an axiom, that all those who are capable of alienating property, or of entering into contracts respecting it, may make leases which will endure as long as their interests in the thing leased, but no longer. (Cruise Dig. Leases.)

The counsel for the defendants objects, that the cases cited by the Court below, relate to leases by trustees of charities, on the ground that the latter have a perpetual interest in the premises, while the estate, vested in the trustees under the will in question, may terminate at any moment. This may be a good argument to prove that the lease cannot endure longer than the trust continues; but it furnishes no reason to prove that it is *ab initio*, void, or that the trustee had no power to execute a lease at all for larger period than a year. In short, I see no reason, upon principle, why there should be any difference, except as to the permanence of the term, between private and public trusts; the Trustees in both cases are persons in whom the founder or testator has reposed unreserved confidence; and the principles, continually applied to the one, are applicable to the other. When the mode of granting leases is prescribed, the terms of the power must be strictly pursued; where the power to grant them is expressly given, the Trustees have a power, both in law and equity, to lease in the manner, which to their judgment seems most beneficial; and, where no such power is expressly given, they must be guided by the general principles of the Court, which will always interpose to secure the exercise of a reasonable discretion, so as to testify a departure from it.

Among the comparatively recent cases bearing any analogy to the present, that of Naylor vs. Arnitt, which I find in 1 Russell and Mylne, 501, is almost precisely in point. It will be seen that this related to a private and not to a charitable or public trust. A testator devised lands to trustees upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay two annuities, and, subject thereto, to permit A, and after his his wife, to receive and take the rents and profits during their respective lives; and after the decease of the survivor, he devised the lands to their children; held, that the trustees could grant a valid lease of the lands for a term of ten years. No express power to lease was given in the will. It was alleged that the lease had been granted fraudulently and corruptly; but it was admitted in the argument that the plaintiff had not sustained this allegation; and the question then was, as in this case, whether the trustees had, under the will, power to grant a lease for a term of years. The Master of the Rolls declared that the trustees had power to demise the lands, and pronounced the lease valid. I am not aware that this decision has ever been disturbed or even questioned.

With regard to the alley, the complaint expressly avers that the parties intended that the right to use it should be included in the renewed lease, in the same manner as if this privilege had been expressed and granted in the original leases. This is a mistake, which it is the province of a Court of Equity to rectify, although in entertaining an application to supply a defect of this nature, the Court will require strong evidence. The demurrer admits the essential fact—the fact of the mistake—and the only question, therefore, is, whether it is such a mistake as the Court will rectify. The instrument is not voluntary, but founded on a consideration, and was reduced into writing without containing the whole intent of the parties. It must, therefore, be reformed.

On the other points presented by this demurrer, I also concur with the judge at Special Term, for the reasons given in his opinion, which it is unnecessary to repeat.

The order of the Special Term should be affirmed with costs.

Marine Insurance—Important to Underwriters.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—April 27.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

VALUED POLICY—EFFECT OF VALUATION—SEA RISK.

Murray vs. *The City Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance*.—This is an action to recover for injuries to goods insured by the plaintiff in the City Mutual Insurance Company. These goods consisted of 38 crates of vitrified drain pipes. These are made of earthenware, and are to supersede the iron pipes now used for gas, drains, water, &c. They were shipped on board the bark *Theodore Lincoln* in the Fall of 1851, at Liverpool, for New-York. They were insured by the defendants, who gave a valued policy at the amount of $3,000. They had a very stormy passage and were broken, and much injured by sea-water on the way. The plaintiff claims therefor 33 26-100 per cent. damages. They claim also $38 77 for protecting the pipes. The defense is twofold: first, that the valuation in the policy was procured on fraudulent representations of plaintiff and was excessive in amount; and second, that the injuries were the result of improper packing and not of the perils of the sea.

Joseph Lovell, Levi Chatfield and Charles Tracy, for plaintiffs; Martin, Strong & Smith and Mr. Stoughton, for defendants.

The case has been some time on trial. Both parties having summed up, his Honor, Justice SLOSSON, instructed the jury upon the points of law raised in the case substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—Two defenses are set up to this action. *First*, that the valuation was fraudulent and excessive. Second, that the loss was not occasioned by perils of the sea, but by reason of the improper packing. Either defense, if successful, is good. The first as avoiding the policy, the second as showing that the loss is to be attributed to a cause for which the Company are not liable.

Now, in the first place, was there any actual fraud—were there any representations calculated to mislead the defendants. They allege that there were. The plaintiff replies to this, that the goods were worth the amount stated in the complaint, or would become so before they reached New-York. From this it would appear that the plaintiff intended to cover his anticipated profits by the insurance.

Undoubtedly, if the plaintiff, as alleged in the answer, represented the goods to be worth the sum mentioned in the policy, and they were not worth over one-quarter that sum, this would avoid the policy, if such representation was made with intention to deceive, and was not merely the result of a mistake. There is no evidence of such representations except the letter and application for the insurance. From these the Company would be justified in supposing that $3,000 would be a fair valuation of the whole subject, that is the cost of the article and all charges applicable to its transportation, together with (to give the plaintiff the benefit of every circumstance,) the probable profits in the market here. Such would be the fair conclusion from the language of the application. It is said that the plaintiff did not know the quantity that would be shipped or what its value was. This may be true to some extent. But the plaintiff in making his application, was bound to do so in good faith, and he had no right to ask for $3,000 insurance on what he had no reason to suppose would be worth more than $800. You, gentlemen, must judge from all the facts whether, when he applied for the insurance, he had good reason to know what amount was to be sent and its value, and whether he acted in good faith in making the application. When was the invoice received? If it was received before the application, then the plaintiff knew the cost of the goods before he applied for the insurance. Then we come to the excessiveness of the valuation. Is it so great as to raise the presumption of fraud? You have to determine whether the difference between the cost or asking price of the goods in Liverpool, and the valuation in the policy, was intended to cover possible profits. If this theory be adopted, then you must inquire how such expectation of profits could have been entertained when the plaintiff based so disproportionate a price on their arrival here. In other words you must determine with what intent the valuation was fixed so high. If you find the difference to have been the result of some *bona fide* mistake on the part of the plaintiff as to the state of the market here, the demand and probable prices, &c., then the over valuation would not prejudice the claim. But if you should be satisfied that the difference between the real and the assumed value is too great for explanation, you may infer from that fact that there was a fraudulent intent, and in such a case the policy is void.

The second defense set up is that the loss was not occasioned by a peril of the sea. All I shall say to you upon this head is that if you are satisfied that the loss was owing to the defect in the crates, in which the property was packed, and that if properly packed they would have arrived safely notwithstanding the sea perils to which the vessel was exposed, you will give a verdict for the defendant.

The jury after retiring for a few moments returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,375 24, the full amount claimed.

SUPERIOR COURT—APRIL TERM.

Justices OAKLEY, SLOSSON, CAMPBELL and DUER have been holding Trial Terms during the last four weeks.

Justice BOSWORTH has been engaged at Special Term and Justice HOFFMAN at Special Term and Chambers.

[illegible]

—The condition of the other Indians has not changed. [illegible] are at peace, and are quietly awaiting the holding of the proposed treaty with them. The Utahs and Jicarillas are still hostile, and seem not disposed to make terms until they are well chastised. An expedition of near six hundred men is now in their country, and we may shortly expect to hear of active hostilities between them and troops. We have not heard of the Gila Apaches committing any depredations, since they were guilty of the ungenerous act of stealing the horses of their own agent. At present such is our relation with the Indians of the Territory.

Items of News.

From the Santa Fé Gazette.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN SESSION AT SANTA FÉ.—The Spring term of the United States District Court, for the First Judicial District, commenced its session in the Court-house in Santa Fé, on Monday, 19th inst., and will continue two weeks, unless the business shall have been sooner concluded. His Honor, Chief Justice DEAVENPORT, presides.

INDIAN KILLED NEAR RITO.—We learn from Mr. MINK, a member of Capt. DEANE's company of mounted volunteers, that an Apache Indian was killed near El Rito, a few days ago, while in the act of driving off some cattle. He was found by a party with the animals in his possession, and was dispatched on the spot. Served him right.

GRAZING CAMP FIGHT—THREE INDIANS KILLED.—We understand that of the Indians wounded in the fight with Capt. EWELL's dragoons at the grazing camp, three have since died. The other two soldiers who were wounded have recovered.

THE WEATHER.—For some days past, we have had good old-fashioned March weather, that would pass current anywhere in the States. Last week our usually bright sky was obscured by clouds for several days, and part of the time it both snowed and rained; and this week the weather has been cold and unpleasant, with some snow. We have had as much high wind as usual at this season of the year.

WORK COMMENCED ON THE TERRITORIAL PRISON.—Some days ago work was commenced on the Territorial Prison, and now about a dozen hands are engaged in digging out the foundation. As soon as the weather is warm enough, adobes will be made, and the outer wall will be run up as rapidly as possible. The walls of the cells are to be built of stone, and will be constructed in such a solid manner that the inmates cannot escape. We are in hopes the building will be so far completed by next Winter, as to be ready for the reception of convicts. Such an institution is badly wanted in our territory, and, when completed, we hope it will have some effect in the diminution of crime.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE WATTS.—Hon. JNO. S. WATTS, arrived in Santa Fé Thursday the 22d, in advance of the mail. He made the entire trip from Independence to this place, in sixteen days, leaving that place on the 6th instant, and overtaking the stage near Cotton Wood. He again left the stage at Ocate, and came the rest of the way alone, on horseback. He made the distance from Fort Union to this place in twenty-nine hours. Good traveling this. The mail had not arrived at the time of going to press.

A Hint to Spinsters.

At a meeting of young gentlemen who occasionally stand by Church doors to admire the irresistible beauty, &c., of some of the young ladies who are so piously inclined as to attend service in *fair* weather to display their attractions, dresses, &c., to take into consideration the resolution of SUSAN V. PELT, JANE C. THOMPSON and MARY ISHERWOOD, Committee of the [illegible] Church, it was

Resolved, That we are seriously inclined to believe (*without actually knowing the fact*,) that these ladies are rather passées and not being admired as much as their more youthful sisters, has created a feeling of jealousy on their part which has led them to retaliate on those innocent young gentlemen in the form of a resolution which does not evince a true Christian spirit.

Resolved, That we send them a copy of the proceedings *of this meeting hoping that they may profit thereby.*

Resolved, That we shall continue always to admire our fair sisters on Sundays as well as week days notwithstanding said resolution of the spinsters.

Resolved, That we invite those spinsters to cover their faces with veils for the benefit of humanity.

F. A. MONTGOMERY,
A. H. BROWER,
F. S. HARDING, } Committee.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS.....Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times
MONDAY, April 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but quoted firm at $6 12½@$6 18¾ for Pearls, and $6 [illegible] for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market is unchanged. The sales consist of 200 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.; 150 Laguayra at 11½@11½c.; and 230 Rio at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is good and quotations are well sustained:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	10½	10½	11	11¼
Fair	10¾	10¾	11¼	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are coming forward more freely and being only in very moderate request, chiefly for the Eastern and local trade, they are less firm in price. The inquiry for shipment is quite limited. The day's sales comprise 4,800 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	9 68¾@ 9 75
Straight State	9 75 @ 9 87½
Favorite State	9 87½@10 12½
Mixed Western	10 12½@10 25
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @10 50
Fancy Michigan	10 50 @10 62½
Common to Good Ohio	10 25 @10 50
Fancy Ohio	10 50 @10 62½
Extra Ohio	10 87½@12 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 75 @11 50
Fancy Genesee	10 62½@11 00
Extra Genesee	11 50 @12 00

Canadian is plentier and a shade lower, with sales of 2,000 bbls. at $10 12½@$11 for very common to extra ℔ bbl. Southern is offered with increased freedom, and as it is sparingly sought after it is on the decline. The day's sales embrace 1,300 bbls. at $10 37½@$11 25 for low mixed to favorite, and $11 25@$12 75 for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Sales were likewise made of 200 bbls. Rye Flour at $6 [illegible]@$8 50, and 300 bbls. Jersey and Baltimore Corn Meal at $5 12½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and languid. The stock is still light, and operators continue to disagree about prices. No sales of moment. Rye is also inactive, but is stiffly held at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are dull and heavy, with but limited movements at 80c.@85c. for State and Western, and 70c.@76c. for Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and exhibits less firmness. The demand is not animated. The operations amount to 43,000 bushels, at $1 13@$1 14 for Southern yellow; $1 11@$1 12 for Southern white, both here; [illegible] Western mixed, deliverable between June 15 and July 15, and 97c. for do., deliverable in all August.

HAY—Sales of 600 bales River were effected, at previous quotations.

HOPS—Remain quiet, but are nominally unchanged in price.

IRON—Scotch Pig is a little more inquired for at $27 @$[illegible], usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds, unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are plentier and easier, being now obtainable at from $1 87½@$2 ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at $1 for Common and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is moderate and prices are firm. The day's sales include 65 hhds. Porto Rico at 31c., 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 29c.@31c.; and 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in rather better request at $3 12½@$3 25 ℔ 280 lbs. There exists a fair home inquiry for Spirits Turpentine at 44c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is without change. Common Rosin is in light stock and pretty good request at $1 65@$1 67½ ℔ 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. There is a fair business being transacted in Linseed at 84c.@85c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less inquired for, but rules pretty firm, with sales of 1,100 bbls at $16 50@$16 62½, mostly at $16 50 for Old Mess; $14 25@$14 50, chiefly $14 [illegible], for New Prime; and $17 25@$17 50 for New Mess, ℔ bbl. Included in the sales, were 600 bbls. Old Mess, deliverable in May, at $16 25 ℔ bbl. The sales of [illegible] comprise [illegible] pkgs. at 6½c.@8½c. for Hams, and [illegible] Shoulders, ℔ lb. About 200,000 lbs. rough Sides [illegible] at Baltimore [illegible].

6s. ℔ lb. Lard is [illegible] firmly, and is held [illegible]. Beef [illegible] $16 for [illegible] Mess, and $15 50@$16 50 for extra Mess, ℔ bbl. About 200 tcs. Ohio Prime Mess found buyers, at $26 ℔ tierce, or thereabouts. Beef Hams are [illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 15c.@25c. for Ohio, 20c.@26c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese commands 9c. @10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Small sales have been effected at $6@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock limited, holders very firm, demand less animated.

SEEDS—Clover is retailing at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Flax and Timothy are quiet, at unchanged prices.

SOAP—About 150 bxs. Castile found purchasers at 10½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—The market is pretty active and steady, with sales of 1,250 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans, chiefly the former, within a range of from 5c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 14,000 lbs. Prime transpired today, at 11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is plentier and cheaper, with sales of 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 37c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was greatly restricted today, but rates were unaltered. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 1,000 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; 500 boxes Cheese at 16s.; 150 tons Logwood, at 18s. 6d. ℔ ton; and 150 bbls. Rosin at 1s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For other ports the shipments were light, at old quotations.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, is a first-rate cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry, understands making all kinds of deserts; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country, as she understands milk and butter perfectly. In order to save trouble none need apply but a very respectable family and those willing to give good wages. Call at No. 51 King-st., *for two days, between Hudson and Varick. Best of City reference.*

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women, one for general housework, is a good cook and baker, experienced laundress; the other chamberwork and waiting, to assist in the laundry, or care of children and plain sewing. Both are of tidy habits, and willing and obliging. No objection to the country. Can give long and satisfactory City reference. To be seen for two days at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 200 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and experienced nurse; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from birth or nurse-tending a lady; will do chamberwork, and is an experienced laundress; will be found a person trustworthy in every particular. Can refer to her last employer, with whom she served four years. To be seen, for two days, at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 200 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American girls. —One as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress, the other to do general housework. Also, by two young women, who lived five years in one family, as cook and chambermaid. Also, by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework. All highly recommended. Apply at No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman or groom, by an Englishman not long in this country. Good references, and a many years' recommendation from one Nobleman's family in England. Single. No objections to either town or country. A letter addressed T. H., at Mr. TRAINER'S, Saddler, No. 378 Broadway, or at this office, for two days, will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who wishes to go to the country; he thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; would work in a garden, and is not afraid of work. Address J. L., Times Office. Has the best of City and country reference for sobriety, honesty and industry.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress by a Protestant young woman; can do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamber work or the care of children. Also, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is a good baker. Good reference given. Call at No. 132 16th st., between 7th and 8th-avs., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references—one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, by a respectable girl, who leaves her present place (where she has lived a long time) owing to breaking up housekeeping; would be willing to assist at washing and ironing. She has the reference of her present home—No. 190 West 25th-st.—where please inquire.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman; is a good cook, and understands making bread and pastry; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 84 West Washington-place. Can be seen until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress, understands the neatest of plain sewing and embroidering, would prefer to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as first-rate laundress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as plain cook, to assist in washing and ironing or general housework. She has a perfect knowledge of her business, and can be highly recommended. Inquire at No. 86 28th-st., 3d floor, corner of 6th-av. Entrance in 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as seamstress, to attend children, or do light chamberwork. Has no objection to go to the country. Can be well recommended by her present employers, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 13th-st., in the rear, between 2d and 3d-avs. Has no objections to a short distance in the country. Can give good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a private family. Is a good cook, washer and ironer. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 87 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Good City reference. Call at No. 272 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse. She is capable of taking charge of an infant, or an invalid lady. Has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 38 West 11th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As first class cook, by a woman of much experience; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook and laundress in a small private family; good City reference. Please call at No. 278 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As waitress in a private family, by a respectable young girl; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 184 Madison st.

SITUATION WANTED—*As nurse and seamstress* by a respectable young woman, or do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has 2½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 178 West 19th-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as cook. Is a good washer and ironer. Would have no objections to go as laundress, or go in the country. Call at No. 209 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as cook in a private family; has best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, as first-class cook in a private family in this City. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse or chambermaid; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 207 West 32d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 29 West 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as seamstress, or to help with the chamberwork if required. Best of reference given. Apply at No 293 6th av.

SITUATIONS PROCURED—For conductors, baggagemen, firemen, clerks, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, boys for trades and saloons. Charges moderate. Apply to No. 341 Broadway, (basement.) THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

NURSE WANTED—To take charge of three children. A Protestant woman (Scotch preferred), who is fully competent in all respects. Must have unexceptionable references, and willing to spend the Summer in the country. Apply at No. 24 East 27th-st., or 21 Platt-st.

CLEAN, ACTIVE GIRL WANTED—To do the housework of a private family; must be a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook, and kind and obliging to children. Apply at No 27 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. No Irish need apply.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER WANTED. —A girl to wait on the table and do chamberwork is wanted at No. 63 East 17th-st. She must be a Protestant and with good recommendations.

COOK WANTED.—A Protestant cook, well recommended by her last employer, may obtain a situation in a private family, at No. 63 East 17th-st. Wages $8 a month.

COOK.—Wanted, a good cook for the country during the Summer months. A German Protestant preferred. Apply from 9 to 12, at No. 23 Lafayette-place.

AN INTELLIGENT AND EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To take charge of one child and do light chamber work. None need apply except those having the highest testimonials from their last employers. Inquire at No 59 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

A PROTESTANT GIRL—Wants a situation to do housework. Apply at No. 125 Navy-st., Brooklyn, third house from De Kalb-av.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American widow lady. She is fully competent to perform her duty as housekeeper, in a genteel family, and will do all in her power to make home pleasant. Address ADELAIDE, Times Office, for three days.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW—Wishes a situation in a gentleman's family, as nurse, assistant housekeeper, or attendant on an elderly lady. Apply to the Superintendent of the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

A LADY RECENTLY LEFT A WIDOW—And thrown upon her own resources, wishes for a situation in the country, where she would be kindly treated, to take charge of a house and be a companion for an invalid or an aged person. Address Mrs. A., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A LADY—A superior singer, wishes a situation as soprano in a quartette choir of any church or chapel in this City. Address F. F., Union-square Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN—Who has been educated for a profession with which he has become dissatisfied, desires to obtain some situation where he may be usefully employed. He is a good penman, understands book-keeping, and would devote his whole attention to advancing the interests of his employer. Would prefer going to the West. Address W. M. C., Times office.

WANTED.

CHURCH MUSIC.—A competent Organist (first-class musician) wishes to change his situation and take an engagement in one of the up town Protestant churches. Several good singers and an experienced leader (tenor) wish the same. Address W. D. R., Box No. 188 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL.—A good bass and alto, who understand the Episcopal services thoroughly, desire to obtain a situation in an Episcopal Church up town. References as to capacity and character given, if required. Address LEADER, at the office of this paper.

ALTO SINGER.—Situation wanted for a first-class Alto Singer in some Church in New-York or Brooklyn—Brooklyn preferred. For particulars, inquire at the Music store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell THE MARITIME FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS. Just published. Apply to F. BRADY, No. 13 Ann-st.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—In a Printing office. Apply to No. 2 Broad-st., up stairs.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS—And female domestics may be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectus sent on application.

GROCERY CLERK WANTED.—A young man of from 16 to 20 years of age, of steady habits, who can furnish evidence of good moral character, and is willing to devote his time to the interests of his employer; none other need apply. Apply at No. 48 Front-st., Brooklyn, after 6 o'clock.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND STORE-KEEPERS IN GENERAL.—Books kept and properly arranged; deeds engrossed; manuscripts and every description of copying, by contract or otherwise, by THOMAS & GROUTAGE, Law Copyists and Accountants, No. 6 Wall-st., upon the most reasonable terms. References given.

TO GENTLEMEN capable of doing business among wholesale merchants and manufacturers.—A suitable person will be liberally paid. Apply (between 12 and 2 o'clock) to ALBERT PALMER (Room No. 11,) No. 5 Tryon-row, near the Harlem Railroad Ticket Office.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—The advertiser wants a situation in a clothing store; he has been in the business twelve years; is a steady, industrious man, and not afraid of hard work; is familiar with getting up ready-made work, also boys' custom work. Would be found a first-rate general hand, salesman, &c. Address SAM, this office.

TO TAILORS AND FOREMEN.—Wanted a foreman in a first-class clothing manufactory. None but a first-rate mechanic need apply; one who has had some experience as foreman preferred. Address Box No. 330 Newark, N. J.

TO LAWYERS.—Wanted, a situation as copyist for a few days in a lawyer's office, by a good rapid writer. Board the only remuneration wanted. Address COPYIST, Times Office.

TO FIRE BRICK MAKERS.—WANTED—A man competent to take the place of Foreman in a Fire Brick Manufactory. He must thoroughly understand his business. Address FIRE BRICK, immediately, at Office of this paper, stating where and when can be seen.

WET NURSE WANTED—At No. 11 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.) The best of reference required.
MATHEW OLWELL.

AT MORRIS & COHNERT'S—No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade st., can always be found the greatest choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German Servants, for hotels boarding-houses, and private families. Also, porters, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics, and laborers, in this, our branch Office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN cooks, laundresses, nurses, chambermaids and housework girls, with good references. Also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen and porters, may be engaged at No. 4 East Broadway, corner of Chatham-square.
JAMES McLERNON, Agent.

OWNERS OF MILL PROPERTY—Wishing a trusty manager, with or without an interest with them, or those wishing to rent or otherwise dispose of the same, will address J. H. COLLINS, No. 67 Front-st., Worcester, Mass.

BOUND FILES OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—For the months February, March, April, 1855, for sale. Address FILE, this Office.

250,000 BUSHELS OF BARLEY.—Wanted to purchase, above quantity of prime barley next Fall, two and four rowed, for which we will contract to pay on delivery on the line of the Canal places or on Lake Ontario, at any convenient place for shipment to Albany, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be paid, if delivered on or before the 10th day of November next. Agents will be appointed to receive and pay for the same.
JOHN TAYLOR & SONS, Brewers.
ALBANY, April 27, 1855.

INSTRUCTION.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—CARLISLE SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—30 miles from Albany and 12 from Palatine Bridge; situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of 10 acres, and in the immediate vicinity of Sharon Springs and the celebrated Howe's Cave. This Institution affords superior advantages in every department of science, the languages, music, and the ornamental arts. Board equal to that of the first-class country houses. Rooms refitted and refurnished. Board, with washing, fuel, and room furnished with bedstead, two mattresses, bedding, table, chairs and stools, washstand, washbowl and pitcher, tumblers, pail, clothes-screen, window-curtains, lights, considering of lamps, trimmed, per week $2.

TUITION GREATLY REDUCED.

Tuition, including the Higher Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Commercial Book-keeping, Ancient and Modern Languages, per quarter, $5. Charges for tuition in Ornamental Branches correspondingly reduced. The next term commences the 10th of May, and continues twenty weeks. Two quarters of ten weeks each.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

By the solicitation of patrons, a Juvenile Department has been added, to be under the special charge of the Principal and Preceptress. Parents entrusting here their children, may be assured that they will receive every attention in respect to health and morals as well as education.

CONVEYANCE FREE.

Teachers will be in attendance the commencement of the term, May 9, at the Delavan House, Albany, and Baggs' Hotel, Utica, to receive students, and convey them free of charge to Carlisle. A teacher or the Principal will be in attendance at the Irving House, New-York, the 7th and 8th of May, to receive students, and convey them for $3 each, free of all charge, to Carlisle. No incidental expenses.

Bills for tuition and Board must be prepaid. For further information address the Principal, Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, A. M. Students for Carlisle leave the New-York Central Railroad at Palatine Bridge.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal.—The above Institution, intended for both sexes, is beautifully and healthfully located at Cooperstown, on Otsego Lake. The musical department is under the direction of five thorough and efficient professors and teachers. We have numbered during the past term 100 music scholars, and have had an average number of 280 students in daily attendance. For further information apply to IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; of OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., No. 22 Cortlandt-st., or of the Principal.
ELIHUE PHINNEY, President.
F. H. LEE, Secretary.
COOPERSTOWN, Otsego County, N. Y.

SPRINGFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.—The first term of this Institution will open May 10, 1855. It is situated about one mile from the depot in Springfield, Mass., one of the most delightful and healthful cities in the Union.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—1. A limited number of pupils. 2. A larger Board of Teachers than in any other school where the number of pupils is limited. 3. Thorough and systematic family discipline. 4. Beauty and healthfulness of location.

For Circulars, address ALVA D. ROE, Springfield, Mass.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn., Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal. The Summer term commences the 1st of May, each consisting of twenty-two weeks. For circulars with references and terms apply to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Ins. Co., No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York; F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin st., or C. H. ROACH, Esq., at Doremus & Nixon's, No. 21 Park place, New-York.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Jamaica, L. I., commences its Eleventh Semi-Annual Session on May 1, 1855. The Golden Rule followed. A small number only received. References furnished on application to the Principal, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.
JAMAICA, L. I., April 16, 1855.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—IRVING INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. The next session of this Institution will commence May 1. Catalogues may be obtained at WILCOX'S "U. S. School Agency," No. 293 Broadway, N. Y., or by addressing the Principal.
DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice-Principal.

ASHLAND HALL—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The twenty-eighth semi-annual session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2, ensuing. Circulars at Mr. WILEY'S, No. 167 Broadway, and on application by mail or otherwise to DAVID A. FRAME, Principal.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—The next term of this Institute will commence the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. KEVAN, Esq., No. 115 Water-st., New-York, and for particulars address
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., April 2, 1855.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal.—The next session will commence on MONDAY, May 7. TERMS—Board and tuition $200 per year. For circulars, apply at No. 163 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages every half hour from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn—four miles distant.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal. Summer session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 2. Circulars containing terms and references may be had at the bookstore of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF BOOKKEEPING AND PENMANSHIP, has removed to new and eligible rooms, No. 335 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Ornamental writing executed to order. Useful and higher branches of mathematics taught by Mr. POND. Ladies' hours from 3 to 5 P. M.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, is a first class Seminary, where parents may obtain for their daughters a highly accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing, by resident teachers. Terms for junior pupils, $150 a year. Circulars sent by mail, or may be had of Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn., E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Summer term commences May 1. Circulars containing particulars may be had at RAYNOR'S bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

A CARD—The subscriber will receive pupils daily for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Cards and circulars may be had at the rooms No. 322 Broadway, cor. Franklin-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington square, (entrance No. 163 MacDougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 18 Tompkins-place. The next term of this institution will commence on MONDAY, April 30.
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

PROFESSOR GARDNER—Will be at the Astor-House TO-DAY until 4 P. M., and will take charge of students on their way to the Hudson River Institute.

THE SUMMER TERM OF CHELSEA FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., commenced April 2. Pupils may enter for part of the term.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.—IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY—DISEASES CURED, PAINS STOPPED, THE SICK AND BEDRIDDEN RESTORED TO HEALTH, STRENGTH AND VIGOR, by Remedies possessing newly discovered Medical Properties, founded on an entire new and Original Theory.

THE FIRST

of these three great remedies, and the only remedy ever given to the bed-ridden, and pain-stricken and unfeeled invalid that will free the suffering victim of the most torturing pains, either rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous, or miasmatic, in a few seconds, is

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

which has been used by hundreds of thousands throughout the United States, giving instant ease to all troubled with pain or sickness.

One application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

No person has ever used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF without deriving some special benefit in less than fifteen minutes after its use.

Let those who are now suffering any severe pains give it a trial, for in fifteen minutes they will enjoy ease and comfort.

It will cure and protect the system against sudden attacks of all Infectious, Malarious, Contagious and Epidemic Diseases.

IT HAS CURED

RHEUMATISM	IN FOUR HOURS.
NEURALGIA	IN ONE HOUR.
CROUP	IN TEN MINUTES.
DIARRHŒA	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
TOOTHACHE	IN ONE SECOND.
SPASMS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SICK HEADACHE	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
CHILL-FEVER	IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.
CHILBLAINS	IN FIVE MINUTES.
SORE THROAT	IN FOUR MINUTES.
INFLUENZA	IN ONE HOUR.

Spinal complaints, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, Frost-Bites, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Tic Douloureux, and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and quickly cure the disease.

In all cases of accidents, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is prompt in affording relief.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, &c. The best Physicians in Fredonia, Licking County, Ohio.
FREDONIA, Licking County, Ohio.

For five years I laid upon my back, unable to rise; I was attended by our best physicians, but obtained no relief—not even a ray of hope of my recovery was left me. One single application of your Ready Relief enabled me to rise. I am now a well man.
L. M. PEASE, P. M.

The public, if desirous of hearing more of the R. R. R. Remedies, are referred to RADWAY'S FAMILY FRIEND, an interesting monthly paper which will be sent free of charge or postage, to any part of the United States, by applying, either in person or by letter, to us at our office. The public are invited to call and receive the R. R. R. publications gratis. RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1. Every complaint to which woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which the delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus* (weakness, debility, &c.)! How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the authors' Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 48 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 840 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Daybook and New-Brunswick Times.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period; and, where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all haggard before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 22 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—*His grand remedy*, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health*. The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—342 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 121 and 160 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 546 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 5 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. CLARKE HAS REMOVED—His Office from No. 39 Walker-st. to No. 404 Broome-st., opposite Centre-st. market.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.—The best and most powerful substitute for Farm-yard Manure, and unlike other fertilizers in the market, can be put in direct contact with the seed, thereby affording nourishment immediately to the young plant. A pamphlet, with directions, &c., can be had gratis, on application to the subscribers. Price, $1 50 per barrel, for 7 barrels and over. Apply to the LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
(up stairs,) No. 74 Cortlandt-st.

Extract from a letter of Horace Greeley, dated
JANUARY 13, 1855.

"You know that it was quite late when you sent it, and that it soon after became dry, and remained so until September, affording a very unfavorable opportunity for testing the value of Poudrette; yet I can testify that it did me good service, and you are welcome to refer to me in any way."

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE and SEED STORE.—The subscriber has the largest, cheapest and most complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, in the U. S. PERUVIAN GUANO—with Government brand on each bag—and not dampened to make it weigh heavier; Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Poudrette, &c.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

CHARTER OAK GRAPE ROOTS FOR SALE—At No. 7 John-st., where samples of the grapes can be seen. These grapes grow to the size of 1¼ inches in diameter; they are as sweet as the Isabella, and three weeks earlier; perfectly hardy, and will produce more pounds of grapes than any other ever cultivated. Orders promptly attended to by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., N. Y.

FLOWERS, BULBS AND PLANTS—Of all kinds, hardy and green-house, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, foreign fruits, by the box. For sale at low prices, by BRAHME & CO., corner of Washington and Barclay-sts.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent. Constantly on hand both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depôt, No. 118 Pearl-st. Hanover-square, by the patentee, WM. BLAKE.

PAINT—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., at 1¼ cents a pound; BOILED OIL, at 75 cents a gallon at No. 118 Maiden-lane, New-York. [illegible] H. SMITH, Agent.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

IMPROVE YOUR EYES—By M. WISE, OPTICIAN, No. 437 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.
M. WISE respectfully informs the public that he still continues his business in the same building occupied by him for the last twelve years, but has removed UP STAIRS to reduce his expenses, and will be enabled thereby to sell his articles 20 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any in this line of business.

Persons with weak eyes can be supplied with glasses which will greatly benefit and not strain the sight. Particular attention is paid to a new style of PERSPECTIVE GROUND GLASS, of the finest flint, which, through its high polish and true ground, produces the purest vision, and has been highly recommended as the best, in its effect upon the eye, for preserving and improving the sight in continued writing and reading.

Short-sighted persons, and those operated upon for Cataract, can also be suited.

He inserts NEW GLASSES, of superior quality, in old frames, and solicits the patronage of all in want of his articles.

He warrants all Spectacles purchased of him to suit the sight five years, or change the glasses without extra charge.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE—THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 [illegible]—Splendid rosewood furniture, [illegible] and silver ware, [illegible] velvet and Brussels carpets, [illegible] parlor suites, elegantly upholstered and covered in maroon, crimson and green French satin brocatelle; one antique medallion set, heavily carved in gold and crimson; Italian statuary marble-top tables, of all the usual descriptions found in well furnished rooms; heavily carved seven-octave double action pianoforte, made by Nunns, of this City, warranted—this instrument, for fineness of tone, is unsurpassed. Also, a very fine rosewood etagere, finished throughout in plate glass and Italian marble; French work tables, fancy reception chairs, ecritoires, large and splendid French plate pier glasses, in costly frames; rich heavy lace and brocatelle curtains; original oil paintings, by eminent modern artists; gothic inlaid and solid statuary marble clocks; costly Dresden chinaware; fine vases of Sevres porcelain; Parian marble statues and classic groups; [illegible] oak extension table, with antique carving; table linen, French china, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, heavy cut glassware, wines, champagne, madeira, liquor cases, decanters, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, of the antique and modern styles; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, corner and towel stands, paillasses, fine curled hair mattresses, counterpanes, bolsters and pillows, china toilet sets, oval and square gilt frame mirrors, &c. Sale positive.

GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AND TEST OF BRIDGE, AT PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.—On THURSDAY, May 3. Bridge to be tested at 11 o'clock, and sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. ON THE GROUND.—These lots are located on the highest ground in the city limits or vicinity of Paterson, being on the west side of the Passaic River, and commanding a fine view of the Falls and surrounding country for miles. A new, substantial and ornamental bridge is now completed across the river above the Falls, connecting the city proper with the property, and only from 200 to 300 yards from the principal factories. Those who desire to locate lots near the Falls or purchase for investment, will find at this sale many handsomely wooded plots with forest trees, worthy the attention of private gentlemen and capitalists. The location of this property is the most healthful that could be desired, and the scenery from any part is very beautiful, embracing every variety of view. Terms will be easy and made known on the day of sale. For maps and other particulars, inquire of C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson; or of J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York. Trains leave Jersey City for Paterson at 8, 9.15 A. M., and 1 P. M. Should it rain on Thursday, May 3, the sale will take place the next fair day.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 73 6th-av., near 14th-st., comprising the entire handsome furniture of the above house, sale positive and goods to be removed immediately; consisting of 23 handsome tapestry and velvet carpets, elegant rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon brocade, rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror front, Egyptian and white marble-top rosewood tables, richly carved rosewood piano-forte, a superior instrument; curtains and shades, reception chairs, pier and sofa tables, two large French pier glasses, oil paintings, costly and elegant mantel vases, bronze and ormolu clock, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, china toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany sofas, arm chairs, magnificent rosewood secretary, bookcase, rockers, oval and other mirrors with a large quantity of basement furniture, extension tables, rich china, ivory cutlery, cut glassware silver ware, &c. Catalogues can be obtained at the house. No postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, in salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.; elegant Household Furniture, consisting of superb suites mahogany in variegated delaines and brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany secretaries, made to order by one of the most celebrated Parisian makers; black walnut bookcase, plate glass doors, carved and highly polished; magnificent carved mahogany bedstead, cost a short time since $150; royal Wilton and Axminster carpets, oilcloth, lounges, tête-a-têtes, sofas, &c., in haircloth; mahogany and rosewood chairs in do.; carved mahogany marble-top bureaus, pier and centre tables; superb lace window curtains with reps to match the suites, French plate pier glasses, with marble-top, gilt bases, black walnut bedsteads, enameled do., several fine imported paintings, "The Bridal Night," "The Storm Spirit," and others equally fine of various subjects extracted from ancient mythology. Also, a fine 7-octave piano-forte made by G. & H. Barmore. Sale without reserve.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ROSES, SEEDS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 8 Pine-st., roses, &c., from the nursery of J. B. Mantel, Astoria, consisting of standard, half-standard, dwarf, perpetual on their own roots, perpetual bloomers, moss, Bourbon, noisette, hybrid, Baltimore belle, cloth of gold, Prairie Queen, Russell Cottage, and other fine varieties of roses, imported two years ago, and have since been growing in the nursery of Mr. Mantel.

Also, a large assortment of fruit trees, comprising pear trees in great varieties, apricot trees, quince trees, &c. Also, a fine collection of tree peonies, &c., all from the nursery of J. B. Mantel, taken out of the ground on the morning of sale.

Also, 10,000 packages assorted flower seeds of all varieties.

Also two casks bulbs, from the nursery of E. M. Bissell, Oxford, N. H.

R. D. GOODWIN, Auctioneer.

WILL HOLD HIS FIRST WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—At his new salesroom, No. 7 Clinton Hall, 8th st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., when he will offer a large amount of valuable furniture, which has been removed for convenience, consisting in part as follows: A very magnificent French bronze clock, which has been on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and invoiced at 2,500 francs; a handsome rosewood piano, sofas, lounges, bureaus, bedsteads, bedding and mattresses, chairs, tables, stands, carpets, looking glasses, divans, oilcloths, a quantity of new bedding, glass and china ware. Also, many other articles of value to housekeepers, and worthy of notice. Sale positive, and terms made known on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, 2d, THURSDAY, 3d, and FRIDAY, 4th May,
BREVOORT HOUSE—On Wednesday, 2d, Thursday, 3d, and Friday, 4th of May, at 10½ o'clock, corner of 5th-av. and 8th-st., all the splendid furniture contained in said house, comprising an elegant and complete assortment of valuable cabinet furniture, of the most costly description, viz.: Velvet carpets, splendid mirrors of every kind, parlor and bedroom suites in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany; silk and lace curtains, extension and other tables, beds, mattresses and bedding, costly china and glass ware, wines, &c. The above will be sold without reserve, and found to be one of the most elegantly-furnished hotels in the City. Can be examined two days before the sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES SALE.—FURNITURE, COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction TO-DAY, May 1, at 11 o'clock, at No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, window curtains and shades, rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, China dinner and tea sets, glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of furniture, the cottage house and lot, No. 67 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, to be sold without reserve, to close a trust, by order of Assignees.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE EMINENT SCULPTOR THOM—Now the property of the Assur Estate, consisting of 25 acres and superior improvements, situated in Clarkstown, Rockland County. In consequence of the terms of the sale of the 18th of April not having been complied with by the purchaser, this valuable property will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 3, for account of whom it may concern. For terms and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway. By order.
LYDIA ASSUR, Executrix.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

CHARLES R. MILLER & CO. WILL SELL at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, Lot East 17th-st., between avenue A and 1st-av., lot 25x92 feet. $1,000 of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

THREE EAST NEW-YORK CENTRE Lots, 25x100 each, on Atlantic and Wykoff-avs., being 100 feet on Wykoff and 75 feet on Atlantic-av. The corner lot and one adjoining will be sold subject to a mortgage of $300. For full particulars apply at Office Auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 216 Pearl-st., from the shelves and by the package, 107 crates white granite, light blue, mulberry, CC dipt and edged ware, a full assortment; also, 3 casks raised figure China in sets, 45 pieces; 3 cases Rockingham spittoons; 50 casks glassware; 1 cask Parian figures, toys, &c.; 2 cases French China tea sets and motto coffees, mugs, &c. Also, 1 cask knives and forks; 1 cask tea trays and waiters; 100 fancy clocks. Also, the stock of a retailer declining business.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 210 Broadway.

HOTEL FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, May 3, 1855, at the North American Hotel, corner Bayard-st. and Bowery, at 10 A. M., consisting of sofas, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs, tables, looking-glasses, beds, bedding, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bedsteads, carpets, extension tables, crockery, knives, forks, glass ware, gas chandeliers, pendents and brackets, large ball-room mirrors, settees, curtains, washstands, bar-room furniture, decanters, tumblers, demijohns, bar-room mirrors, oil cloth, chairs, &c.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

WALDRON & CO., AUCTION SALES AND COMMISSION ROOMS, No. 249 Bowery, between 3d and 4th-sts., will hold regular sales at their rooms every week, and special sales when required. Goods sold on commission. Also, will give their personal attention to Auction Sales at the residences of families breaking-up housekeeping. Also, Real Estate and Stocks sold at the Merchants' Exchange.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will have a large and peremptory sale of white granite ware, good quality, blue and brown printed, blue edged c c, yellow and Rockingham ware. Also, a large lot of cut and pressed glassware, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, 10 o'clock, No. 251 Pearl-st. Retailers and country merchants are directed to the above.

W. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. McILVAIN will sell THIS DAY, at the Seedstore No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, roses, honeysuckles, verbenas, dahlias, tuberoses, carnations, pinks, &c., &c., in small lots, from P. Henderson, Jersey City, direct from the garden on morning of sale. Catalogues. Purchasers at private sale will be liberally dealt with.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, May 3, 1855, by P. C. BULKLEY, commencing at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in the hotel known as the Irving House, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., consisting of parlor, dining-room, kitchen and bedroom furniture. Terms cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., great sale of really fine old wines, brandies, Havana cigars, &c., belonging to one of our oldest importing houses, now closing their business. Full particulars on Thursday.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—At the auction rooms, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, Messrs. RICHARDS & WHITING will include in their sale on the above day, a large lot of stock goods, which will be sold without reserve.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 81 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally.

Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us.

Loans negotiated.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY STOVER & COOK.—EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible] the convenience of sale. The whole will be sold without reserve. Every facility afforded purchasers for boxing and shipping. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, &c., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) May 2, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John, NICHOLS & FRANKLIN will sell at auction, [illegible]

[illegible] very fine pony, cart and harness. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

S. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Store, No. 42 Pine, corner of William-st.—TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 seven per cent first mortgage bonds of the Galena and Mississippi Railroad Co., due 1858, interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York, $1,000 each.

200 shares Galena and Mississippi Railroad Co. [illegible].

10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (Aspinwall's line,) $1,000 each.

100 shares of the capital stock of the Ward Mining Company, Allegheny Co., Maryland, $10 each.

$2778 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company script, issue of 1852.

$1,070 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company script, issue of 1853.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton, E. C. KEMP will sell at auction, [illegible] to close the concern, a valuable assortment of [illegible] wood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, chamber and [illegible] room furniture, viz.: Rosewood suites of parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatelle; [illegible] chamber furniture; extension dining tables, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, marble-top centre tables, [illegible] do., bureau, do., washstands, mahogany wardrobes, [illegible] cases, and all the usual assortment of new and second-hand furniture worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers generally. Catalogues on the morning of the sale.

L. A. MILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—On THURSDAY, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., of valuable property in the village of Fairfield, Conn., which is situated [illegible] miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, being a portion of land formerly attached to the Marine Hotel of J. B. Morey, consisting of two dwelling houses, extensive barns, sheds, &c., house with eight acres of land, and other building materials, all of which will be sold without reserve, in one or more parcels, to suit purchasers. Terms [illegible] on day of sale; balance as may be agreed upon by the parties. Sale to take place on the grounds. Train leaves New-York at 12 o'clock, and will reach there in time to view the premises before the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell on TUESDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, standard roses, &c., from the nursery of D. Boll, [illegible] perpetual bloomer; half standard do.; moss perpetual blooming roses on their own roots, climbing and running roses, Queen of Prairie, Chinese, westeria, virgilia rose, with a variety of other kinds, all warranted true to name, selected with great care, without regard to cost, by D. Boll, personally.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 67 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, SHOULDERS, CODFISH, SALMON, CANDLES—THIS DAY, at No. 67 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, teas, sugars, coffees, brandies, gin, wines, whisky, cigars, tobacco, pickles, olive oil, shelled almonds, Madeira nuts, soap, chocolate, buckwheat flour, whips, horse collars, shovels, nails, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE BLOOMINGDALE AND MANHATTANVILLE LINE OF STAGES.—By order of the Supreme Court.—All of the horses, stages and harness, and also the personal property belonging thereto, will be sold at public auction at Manhattanville, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of May, 1855.—The property consists of six lots of ground with brick stables, carriage-house, blacksmith shop, &c., situated on the corner of [illegible] and Bloomingdale Road, in the village of Manhattanville, subject to a mortgage of $6,500. Also, a lease of two lots of ground, corner of 65th-st. and Bloomingdale Road, with frame stables and a dwelling-house, which rents for $[illegible] per annum, thereon; lease runs [illegible] years from the 1st of May, 1855, at ground rent of $[illegible] per annum. Also, [illegible] horses, [illegible] stages and a number of carriages; sleighs and harness and other articles too numerous to mention. If sold together the present property will be subject to two chattel mortgages, but if sold in parcels it will be free of incumbrance; also all the licenses and good will of said Bloomingdale and Manhattanville Line of Stages. Terms of Sale for Real Estate—Ten per cent. on day of sale and Auctioneer's fees; the balance when deeds delivered, which will be in fifteen days after sale. Terms of Sale of Personal Property—Cash on delivery. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on the 5th day of May, 1855.
BENJAMIN MOORE, Receiver, &c.
ALLEN, HULL & STOCKER,
Attorneys for Complainants.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, May 3, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 387 Broadway—the valuable stock of JAMES B. BIGGAR, consisting of a rare assortment of Antique and Modern Engravings and Etchings, Portraits, Illustrations, Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, Glass Cases, Counters; also, the right, title and interest of JAMES B. BIGGAR, of, in and to a lease of the premises for four years from 1st of May.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. [illegible] West 28th-st., near 8th-av. Pianos with [illegible] improvements, made of best materials, under their own supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F., being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else, rendering this the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new [illegible] and other styles. Warerooms No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. [illegible]

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of [illegible] years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Best assortment. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 118 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Wareroom, No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodion.

FURNITURE.

ROJAS & CO.—Manufacturers of fashionable and every kind of furniture, having enlarged their premises, are now prepared to offer a large and extensive assortment of moderate prices. Wholesale and retail warerooms, No. 497 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CHARLES E. FOGG—CHAMBER FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, WASHSTANDS, Enameled Sets, Lounges, Chairs, Pillows, Counterpanes, &c., &c., No. 446 Pearl-st., between Madison and Chatham-sts., New-York.

BILLIARD-TABLES.—Two superior second-hand tables for sale at a bargain, suitable for private or public use, with a fine stock of new ones. Can be seen at our factory, No. 90 Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory, Nos. 63 and 65 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Elegant fashionable styles at low prices for cash. Dealers supplied as usual. J. H. WARWICK, Manufacturer, No. 484 Broadway, below Broome-st.

COUNTERS, SASHES AND SHELVING FOR SALE—Now in a first-class Broadway store. Also, iron stairways and railing. Apply to A. H. TOWNSEND, Depôt, Building corner Elm and Franklin, before 10 A. M.

SHELVING, COUNTERS AND GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Apply this morning, May 1, at No. 88 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

SPLENDID SUITES ENAMELED FURNITURE—At factory prices, wholesale and retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—STOCKS OF GOODS AND STORE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE.—Within [illegible] hours of New-York City by railroad. This is a rare chance for a man with small capital, being located in a large manufacturing town. There is a dwelling house attached to the store, all under one roof. For further particulars address COUNTRY, for one week, Box No. 233 Post-Office, New-York, stating where an interview can be had.

$2,000—PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to engage in Book Publishing. Thirty-seven sets of plates are already made, and the books are in demand. For further information address Box No. 2,833, Post-Office, New-York. P. S.—Or the whole will be sold to any person wishing to engage in that business.

$20,000—PARTNER WANTED—In a wholesale business in Philadelphia, with $20,000 to $25,000, to take the place of one about to retire. This is an opportunity for a person to make a profitable investment, as the business will net large profits. Address Box No. 2,125, Philadelphia Post-Office.

SELLING OFF CHEAP—Lamps, crockery, china, glassware, vases, plated and Britannia ware, fine trays, fancy goods. Please call for bargains at L. A. BALDWIN'S, No. 65 Bowery, one door above Walker-st., as he is obliged to close out as soon as Walker-st. is widened.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible], MAY 1, 1855.

[illegible]

[illegible] to execute all kinds of Printing [illegible] in the very best style [illegible] Merchants who desire Show [illegible] of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] satisfaction.

[illegible] will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single copies. THREE Copies sent for FIVE Dollars;—FIVE Copies for EIGHT Dollars;—TEN Copies for TWELVE Dollars;—TWENTY Copies for TWENTY Dollars.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over 27,000 and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The State of Panama.

The Congress of New-Granada has recently passed an act constituting its Isthmian Provinces into a separate State, subject to the Republic, however, in all matters of national concern. Although there is some difference of opinion among the Panamenians as to the policy of this measure and its probable effects upon the future of the Isthmus, it seems to us to be fraught with great good. It is a step in advance. The Isthmians, a few years ago, were content to live along just as their fathers had lived before them. They knew nothing of energy and enterprise, as we understand the terms, and scarcely anything of the improvements of modern civilization. Living in an enervating climate, and where the soil furnished the native an ample subsistence, with scarce the labor of plucking it from the tree, the inhabitants were indolent, and without ambition of any sort.

With the discovery of gold in California came a new era. North American enterprise immediately began to send living streams across the Isthmus, despite the barriers which nature had imposed; and already has it planted a railroad there, connecting the waters of the two great Oceans. Many merchants and business men from the United States have settled along the transit route or at its termini, each of whom is, so to speak, an apostle and exemplar of the intelligence, energy and industry which have reared the Great North American Republic, and made this the happiest and most prosperous country upon the earth.

Panama was not long in feeling the influence of the new element in her population. She began to thrive, and soon found that New-Granada was too "slow" for her altogether. If any legislative change—no matter how simple—in her political or monetary or social system was needed, in the times gone by, it was well understood that three or four years would be required therefor,—and that even then such "hasty legislation" might be open to objection. Panama formerly experienced no inconvenience from this. But her new relations engendered new necessities,—and among the most pressing of these was prompt legislation, adapted to her new condition of energetic life. She could no longer wait for the old fogy "*poco tiempos*" of Bogota, and began to revolve in what way she could best get out of the swaddling clothes which for a century had restrained her limbs. Popular revolution was agitated; and except for this concession,—the creation of a separate State of Panama, with power to legislate for itself on many classes of subjects,—the crisis would probably have occurred ere this.

As the case stands, the Isthmus of Panama has its future in its own hands. The Federal Government has done too little for her, and at the same time too much. It has done enough to give her people a taste of freedom, and so to create a thirst for its more complete enjoyment, and too little to quiet their longings for a condition which shall leave them undisputed control of their resources, and unembarrassed power to shape their own institutions, and to develop the country. She will experience the benefits of self-administration if she but wields the sceptre wisely; and, while thus employed, will be gaining additional strength for the struggle which at no distant day must sever her from Granada, and so open the way to relations with the United States which shall facilitate commercial intercourse, and stimulate the trade and travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans *via* the Isthmus.

These grand results Panama might very soon achieve had she power to establish good Government, promptly and surely punish offenders against the laws, afford adequate protection to life and property, remove onerous restrictions upon commerce, and make liberal treaties, adapted to her own peculiar position and capacity, with a view to influencing trade through that channel. The world has a valuable stake in her success, and will watch her progress henceforth with lively interest and hopeful anticipations. May she not disappoint them.

Steamboat Candidates.

Commodore VANDERBILT's nomination for the Presidency has created a much greater stir than was anticipated. It will be remembered that the Commodore was "brought out" by means of a letter addressed to him by several members of the New-Jersey Legislature. One of its signers, a Mr. LAFETRA, not having the fear of the "opposition" candidate before his eyes, published a note the other day, declaring the letter to VANDERBILT a joke and nothing more. It turns out that the Commodore was not the only individual deceived, for two other signers of the letter assert, with a good deal of emphasis, that *they* signed the letter seriously, whatever was Mr. LAFETRA's intentions—in short, that they were hoaxed too. Really the joke improves with age. Won't Mr. LAFETRA inform us who of the Committee were, and who were not, in the secret?

A Philadelphia cotemporary proposes to rate the several steamboat candidates by horse power—thus, GEORGE LAW, say a hundred horse power; CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, twenty horse power, &c. The idea is a good one, except that its adoption will give Commodore STOCKTON an undue advantage, by rating him at twenty more horse power, in addition to a liberal figure of ordnance calibre, unless it shall be decided that making monstrous guns don't fit a man for the Presidency as well as does the making and running of ships and steamboats. This last innovation of steam,—this application of the wonderful motor to President-making, has roused a host of "spirits from the vasty deep,"—and not only the *salty* deep, but the great Lakes. Already we have seen the names of several well-known enterprising Lake steamboat men placed alongside our Commodore's; and, as this is a Democratic country, by the time we have entered the names of the Canal-boat candidates, and those of the aspiring captains of the clam-boats, the list is likely to be a pretty long one.

Personalities.

The *Tribune* rallies again to the "interest of public morality." It feels called upon by its abstract duty to society in general, to expose to contempt the "base and slippery conduct" of the Editor of the TIMES, and especially to protest with dignified and impressive vehemence against the "personalities" by which we seem to have shocked the delicate nerves of its high-minded conductors. We plead guilty to having been slightly personal in replying to the *Tribune's* attacks,—almost as much so, indeed, as the *Tribune* was in making them. But we are not at all sensitive to this reproach under existing circumstances. We confess that our patience has been quite exhausted by the incessant and systematic personal vituperation poured out upon us, by the Editor of that print and his accomplices: and while we agree with them in theory on this subject, we are inclined for the sake of variety for once to imitate their practice. We propose to hold—not merely the paper and ink used in the process of defamation,—but *the men* who use them for the purpose of gratifying their personal spleen and revenging their professional and political disappointments, to a public responsibility for their prostitution of the press to such an ignoble and contemptible purpose. We are unwilling longer to be assailed, as we have been day after day in the columns of that paper, for acts and opinions committed and held by the very men who thus assail us. We are tired of being denounced for not having signed a total abstinence pledge, by men who are themselves, neither in theory nor in practice, total abstinents. We have no controversy with men who really believe that it is morally wrong ever to drink anything that can intoxicate. For all such men we have a sincere respect, and are content to differ with them in opinion, without for an instant complaining of them for censuring us for that difference. They are quite right in condemning what they consider wrong;—and while we assert and shall exercise the right to act upon our own judgment in this as in all other matters, we have no feelings, and shall use no words, of resentment towards them for acting upon theirs. But we shall not longer submit in silence to being lectured and sermonized by pharisaical hypocrites, whose daily lives give the lie to their words,—whose professions are the merest cant, and who do not even pretend to practice what they preach.

Nor can the *Tribune* evade the point, or break the force of our retort, by whining about "personalities against the gentlemen *believed* to be connected" with that journal. We will make our statements upon this matter just as specific as the *Tribune* may desire. We assert that the men who are Mr. GREELEY's associates and assistants in the editorship of the *Tribune*, who are now in his absence the known and recognized conductors and editors of that paper, and under whose direction its columns teem with denunciations of the editor of the TIMES, on the subject of total abstinence, are not themselves total abstinents in practice, nor do they believe that morality requires them to become so. This may be personal, or it may not;—but it is true. If it is not true, let the *Tribune* deny it. Or if it is too general in its terms to be denied, let the *Tribune* indicate its desire for names and specifications, and they shall be given. It may be in very bad taste for us to become thus "personal,"—but that is our business—not theirs.

The *Tribune* apparently tires of its more recent falsehoods, and falls back upon an old one. When Governor SEYMOUR, in 1854, vetoed the Prohibitory bill enacted at that session, the TIMES spoke of his objections to the *details of* the bill as substantially sound—regretting at the same time, that he was equally decided and emphatic against the *principle* of prohibition, and that no *prohibitory* law, therefore, however wisely framed, could hope for his approval. The *Tribune*, which has once confessed the falsity of the charge it now repeats, that Mr. RAYMOND, at Auburn, declared himself in favor of that particular law, adds this further statement:

> "And more even than this, his principal friend and spokesman in the Temperance Convention even went the length of *denying, on his authority, that he was the author of the articles* in his journal against the Law, or that he had approved or consented to their publication!"

This looks at first sight, like a fresh falsehood; but appearances are deceitful. It is not new. It is an old one revived. Immediately after the Auburn Convention, the *Tribune* stated editorially, that a member of the Convention had denied, *on Mr. Raymond's authority*, that he was the writer of the articles referred to. The editor of the *Tribune*, and his principal assistant who now has charge of the paper, were at once informed by Mr. RAYMOND himself, that this was a mistake—that no one had any authority from him to make any such denial,—and that no one had ever *claimed* such authority, so far as he was aware. All this was distinctly told to the editors of the *Tribune*, within a week after the Convention, and in presence of the gentleman who was said to have made the statement in question. And yet the *Tribune* now comes forward with the old falsehood furbished up for fresh service, and compels it to do duty anew!

If we were to characterize such conduct as it deserves, we might be charged with personalities. We shall leave its exposure, therefore, to speak for itself.

☞ The *Tribune* does not rally very stoutly to the defence of its new position,—that journalists ought not to be appointed or elected to office. It quietly and discreetly abandons it. Nor does it enter upon any vindication of its own consistency on the subject. It contents itself with a feeble inuendo that "Mr. GREELEY never sought the nomination for Governor, nor for any other office connected with the administration of this State, either at Saratoga or elsewhere." We suspect the *Tribune* is slightly mistaken. We have been informed on pretty good authority, that the leading associate of Mr. GREELEY in the Editorship of the *Tribune*, was in attendance upon the Whig Convention, for the avowed purpose of urging Mr. G.'s nomination for Governor;—that he did urge it diligently and zealously;—and that up to the very commencement of the balloting, he expressed his confidence of success. We do not believe he will deny the fact.

We suspect, moreover, that Mr. GREELEY was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in case the selection for Governor should be made from the Western part of the State;—that his ballots were printed and ready for distribution; and that if some other nomination had not been made, his chances for that office would have been much better than they were.

Now we do not for a moment complain of this. Mr. GREELEY has just as good a right as any other American citizen to seek office. But he has no right to charge his own defeats as a crime upon others,—nor to denounce and vilify them for being more successful than he was.

The Sound Dues.

It is stated that France has offered to guarantee to Denmark a continuation of the Elsinore Sound Dues, on condition that Denmark shall give up her neutrality, and accede to the Alliance of the Western Powers. It is hardly probable that this guarantee is intended as against the United States. We have already given notice of the abrogation of our treaty with Denmark, which has committed us indirectly, heretofore, to an admission of her right to levy these dues. We are committed most positively against such an admission for the future; and if France or any other Power should undertake to force our commerce with the Baltic—small as it is—to submit to these exactions, we are honorably bound to resist them at all hazards. Elsinore Sound is a great highway of communication between two Seas, and is no more the property of Denmark than it is of Greenland. To pay the tolls demanded, is to admit the right of Denmark to exclude us absolutely from the Baltic,—for if a Power has the right to impose the conditions upon which we shall navigate any given water, it has the right also to exclude us altogether;—the one right is the incident of the other, and they cannot be separated. It is this which gives present consequence to the question involved in the pay of or refusal to pay, the Dues. But while our commerce with the Baltic is small now, it can hardly fail to increase materially upon the abolition of the onerous tax which Denmark has heretofore levied upon it.

Nautical School.

The Massachusetts Legislature has before it a proposition well worthy the investigation of the legislators for this, the great commercial emporium of the Union. A bill has been reported to establish a nautical school. It appropriates $50,000 for the establishment and equipment of a school, provided $25,000 be raised by subscription or otherwise for the purchase of a ship! The ship is to be stationed in some one of the harbors of the State and sent to sea under the direction of the trustees, of whom there are to be three. The school is to be composed of boys over twelve years of age, to be taken from the almshouse or State reform schools; and others are to be received whose towns or guardians will be responsible for the actual cost of their support. It is said that the plan meets with much favor in Boston, and that the money to be raised by subscription will be readily secured. Could our merchants devise a better scheme for educating sailors to supply their ships? The dearth of seamen has long been subject of complaint. Here is *a philanthropic plan for making good sailors*, and good citizens too, from a class of unfortunates who at present have little to *hope for in the world, save a life of poverty* and crime. Think of it.

Kansas and the President.

Can it be true that President PIERCE will not sustain Governor REEDER, of Kansas—the Executive of his own appointment—in his efforts to maintain the supremacy of the laws in the new Territory? JEFFERSON DAVIS's pro-slavery proclivities we know are very strong: and he is only one, perhaps, of a great number of fanatics, whose misfortune it is to be unable to see anything wrong in whatever tends to an extension of the Slave power. The end with such justifies the means. It is said that Mr. DAVIS rules the President—that Mr. DAVIS sustains the lawless outrages perpetrated at the late election in Kansas—*ergo*, the ATCHISON men will ultimately triumph. We may, at least, beg the President, for his own sake, not to "cave in" right off. Better make some resistance at *first*, Mr. PIERCE, no matter how feeble, just to show people that you have some idea of individual [illegible], and individual responsibility, and are not the man to yield a point on the jump. As long as you do the Colonel's bidding in the end, he will be just as well satisfied; and, perhaps, his next orders will be the less exacting, because of your apparent difficulty in yielding obedience to the last.

Reform in the Penitentiary Hospital.

It is just a week ago to-day, that Governor DUKE, of the Board of Ten who watch over the Almshouses, sharpened his stick and came after us like an indignant locomotive.

> "He thought it very 'singular' that no other paper in the City than the TIMES, had noticed the matter of the 'Penitentiary Hospital.'"

It is "singular" indeed, but the public are getting accustomed to finding exclusive news in the TIMES only.

> "He had, he said, as good a heart and head as any one in the world, and *felt* for the poor creatures therein confined. He contended that the author of the article did not know what he was writing about—that it was all mock philanthropy! and humbug feeling for the inmates."

We endorsed the Governor's "heart" in the article that stimulated his wrath—the "head" we take his word for readily. The author of the obnoxious article had before him when it was written, the report of the Governors of the Almshouse, printed and published by them; if he was not correctly informed, it was because they had misled him.

> "He called the attention of his associates and the public to the fact that the State law makes every person a *criminal* who goes to the Penitentiary Hospital, either *voluntarily* or by commitment of a Court. Therefore the Governors were obliged to connect them." Said Governor DUKE.

But, therefore, Common Sense and Humanity would say, do not send any to the Penitentiary Hospital that are not criminals. We are assured by the report of the Resident Physician at Blackwell's Island, which the Governors, by printing, endorse at least as true, that last year only eleven per cent. of the admissions were Court prisoners—the rest all being but vagrants. Why, then, should the Governors, by sentencing them to the Penitentiary, *make* them criminals, as according to Governor DUKE, the act certainly does? Is it not cruel to brand one whose only sin in the eye of the law is homelessness as guilty of a crime?

> "It was charged, he said, that burglars and murderers were sent to the Penitentiary, which was untrue and another repetition of mock philanthropy."

Then is the Report that the Governors published untrue, and well-known facts simply falsehoods. There was a man under indictment for murder on the high seas in the Penitentiary Hospital while Gov. DUKE was talking. REILLY, who died in the Hospital last Fall, was under indictment for murder when he died. TURNER, after he was charged with shooting POOLE, spent a season there. And as for burglars, we are sure that we have time after time seen noted ones of that profession pointed out to us, as occasionally, during the past three years, we have visited the Hospital Wards.

But aside from all personalities and questions of ducal privilege, the public, we are satisfied, look to the Board for a reform in this matter. *They* do not deem sympathy for the vagrant youth imprisoned among murderers, burglars, thieves, as mock humanity, nor an effort to redeem them as philanthropic humbug. They read such reports as the last one from the Governors with feelings of sorrow and shame—sorrow for the suffering that they know must lie hidden under the figures returned—shame that so pretentious an age and enlightened a people should so long leave the indignity upon poor humanity unredressed. The Board meet to-night. We trust the Committee of Investigation will faithfully consider, and punctually report, some method of reform in this matter of commitment to the Penitentiary.

The Guano Islands.

It will be remembered that PHILO F. SHELTON, and other shipping merchants of Boston and New-York, sent some ships not long since to remove the Guano deposits recently discovered upon Bird Island, and that their men were soon after driven off by an armed Venezuelan ship. The Venezuelans, it seems, did not long enjoy their triumph, but were in turn driven out by an armed Dutch force,—Holland claiming the title to the island. There is not a shadow of foundation for the claim set up by Venezuela, and her authorities certainly are responsible for the damages sustained at their hands by the American parties who were engaged in the Guano trade. What is Mr. MARCY doing in the premises? Is Venezuela to pay up? or is the old plea of poverty to relieve her from the consequences of her high-handed act? By the way, is it not time that Mr. PIERCE issued a new edition of his Inaugural, in which shall be added to his declaration of intention to secure respect and safety for the American name abroad, a proviso that this clause has no application to powers possessing ingenuity *enough to plead poverty and weakness as* bars against the just consequences of their violations of international law and American *rights*?

☞ Archbishop HUGHES renews his correspondence with Senator BROOKS upon the ownership of property held for the use and benefit of the Roman Catholic Church. His letter in continuation of the subject will be found in another column. He urges that Mr. BROOKS designed and endeavored to give the public impression that he was the *owner* of this property,—an intimation which he repels and disproves.

☞ We are informed that M. P. ARPIN has, since the 17th ult., broken off all editorial connection with the French newspaper *Le Progrès*. M. ARPIN had no pecuniary interest in that paper, and was engaged only to write on American politics. M. ARPIN, we hear, has returned to his former literary pursuits.

Steamboat Rivalry.

There is great rivalry on the steamboat route to Norwalk, Conn., between the *Geo. Law*, (Capt. SHAW,) and the *John Hart*. The fare on the latter was reduced to—nothing, so that morning she took a load of some 500 passengers all in great spirits. We believe the arrangement is not a permanent one, however.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Il Trovatore" was postponed last evening until Wednesday next, on which night it will be produced.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. JULIUS UNGER, the conductor of the [illegible] German Opera Company, takes his benefit to-night. The first act of "Romeo et Juliet," and the second and third acts of "Der Freischutz," together with a Concert, will be given.

Items.

The Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, commenced on the 10th. The following are some of the engagements: Soprani—Mlle. ANGELINA BOSIO, Mlle. MARAI, Mlle. ALBINI, Mlle. JENNY NEY, (her first appearance in England,) and Madame VIARDOT. Contralto—Mlle. DIDIEE. Seconda Donna—Mlle. BELLINI. Tenori—Signor MARIO, (for a limited number of representations;) Signor GARDONI, (his first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera;) Signor SOLDI, Signor LUIGI MEI, Signor LUCCHESI Signor ALBICINI, (his first appearance in England;) and Signor TAMBERLIK. Bassi Baritoni—Signor RONCONI and Signor GRAZIANI, (his first appearance in England.) Bassi Profondi—Signor LABLACHE, Signor TAGLIAFICO, Signor POLONINI, M. ZELGER, Signor GREGORIO and HERR FORMES. For the Ballet—Mlle. F. CERITO. Conductor—M. COSTA. "Il Conte Ory," (Rossini) was the first Opera.

A letter from Paris contains a piece of news which will probably startle the theatrical world. Mdlle. FANNY CERITO, the celebrated *danseuse*, is said to be preparing herself for an engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, as a singer. Mdlle. CERITO will not be the first who has united song to the dance. Madame FITZJAMES, and even Madame CARLOTTI GRISI, have already testified to their enjoyment of the double gift.

An amateur pantomime was performed at the Olympic Theatre on Saturday evening, by the members of the Garrick and Fielding Clubs, for the benefit of a literary brother, Mr. ANGUS REACH, whose mind has unhappily given way, owing to excessive exertion. The performance was completely successful, and very fashionably attended.

Madame ANNA BISHOP announced her farewell concerts in San Francisco, at the Musical Hall, to commence on the 10th of April, when HAYDN's Oratorio, "The Creation," was announced, with moving panoramic scenery.

Miss DAVENPORT had a benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre, San Francisco, on the 31st of March, playing *Charlotte Corday* and *Peg Woffington* (in "Masks and Faces.")

M. JULLIEN has retired, *pro tempore*, to his estate in Belgium, to take some repose after the fatigues of his double Winter season and his long tour in the Provinces.

At the Princess' (London,) a two-act romance entitled "The Muleteer of Toledo; or, King, Queen and Knave," has been produced.

At the Haymarket Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. SIMS REEVES commenced their campaign on Easter Monday with English Opera.

Little CORDELIA HOWARD is playing "*Eva*" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at OWENS' St. Charles' theatre, Baltimore.

Mr. GLENN, the Dutch comedian, is still at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Drury-lane opened for German and Italian Opera on Easter Monday.

Eclipse of the Moon this Evening.

This evening there will be a total eclipse of the Moon, the whole of which will be visible throughout North America, East of the Mississippi. The Eclipse in this City will be visible as follows:

Eclipse begins May 1, 9:16 P. M. Total eclipse begins May 1, 10:21 P. M. Total eclipse ends May 1, 11:57 P. M. Eclipse ends May 2, 1:2 A. M.

In this eclipse the Moon passes through the shadow of the earth at the point where her orbit intersects the plane of the ecliptic. At 9 minutes past 11 o'clock, when she has altogether entered the umbra according to the time of the eclipse for the meridian of New-York, her disc, though visible, will be entirely rayless.

The last total eclipse of the moon, visible in this country, occurred January 6, 1852. We extract from the Washington *Intelligencer* a notice of the coming exhibition, which bears the marks of a pen friendly to the performer. It reads thus:

> On the evening of Tuesday, the 1st of May, the moon will be in opposition. The point where her orbit intersects the plane of the ecliptic, usually styled the node, will at this opposition be almost in a line with the centres of the earth and sun. The moon will therefore pass through the shadow of the earth. At six minutes past 9 o'clock her east limb will enter the umbra; at nine minutes past 10 o'clock she will have entered with her whole disc, and at three minutes before 11 o'clock will be in the middle of it. This will be the time of her greatest obscuration. Having occupied an interval of one hour and fifty-one minutes in proceeding thus far into the earth's gloomy shadow, an equal interval must elapse before she can move completely out of it. The time of eclipse for the meridian of Washington is sufficiently accurate as here given, and that of any other place may be found by applying to this time the number of hours and minutes of difference of longitude between that place and Washington, adding if the place be to the eastward, and subtracting if to the westward of our prime meridian. The duration of total eclipse will be about one hour and thirty-six minutes.
>
> At the time of greatest eclipse, the moon will be in the zenith of a point on the earth's surface, situated in latitude 15° 9' south, longitude 61° 54' west, which point may be considered the pole of a great circle dividing the earth into two hemispheres, in one of which the phenomenon will be visible, but in the other invisible, except perchance by those who dwell only a short distance beyond this great boundary. More rigorously, the limit here to be imagined, is the periphery of a section of the terrestrial-spheroid, parallel to this great circle, dividing the spheroid into two unequal parts; but for the present purpose, mathematical precision may not be necessary.
>
> The Chinese, Hindoos, and other inhabitants of that section of the earth will be excluded from the privilege of seeing this eclipse, and the millions of Western Europe who might see it, will be asleep at the time; but the more favored people of this country may all look upon it before retiring to rest, if the atmosphere be favorable.
>
> To account for the dismal reddish color of the moon in an eclipse, it is supposed that this light is a part of that which, being decomposed in passing through the earth's atmosphere, is refracted out of its course into a direction towards the moon.
>
> Observations of a lunar eclipse, carefully made at various stations, may enable us to determine difference of longitude, but not with great accuracy; for this reason, that at the junction of the umbra with the penumbra the darker shade is so softly blended with the lighter that no outline sharp enough for a good observation can be perceived. To diminish the uncertainty arising from this cause, it has been suggested that, instead of recording the time of contact of the umbra with the moon's limb, the observer should note its appulse to some of those remarkable objects in the moon's disc. There are, however, so many methods of finding difference of longitude with very great accuracy, that observations of lunar eclipses are seldom resorted to for this purpose.
>
> The most important result that has perhaps ever been deduced from the observations of lunar eclipses is the astronomical fact of the acceleration of the moon's mean motion. PTOLEMY has recorded the day and the hour of an eclipse of the moon which occurred in the year 721 before Christ. IBN JUNIS recorded another observed at Cairo toward the close of the tenth century. These, compared with eclipses observed in our days, prove that the moon moves more rapidly in her orbit now than she did two thousand years ago. The cause of this acceleration has been fully developed by the great writers on Physical Astronomy.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its Monthly Meeting for April on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education—the President, JOHN H. FANNING, in the Chair.

The special order of the evening was the consideration of the report of a Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the incorporation of the Association, under the general act of 1848, entitled "An act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies." The "certificate of intention" proposed by the Committee, elicited an animated discussion, participated in by Messrs. SCOTT, KIDDLE, MCELLIGOTT, HAZELTINE, WALSH, THOMSON, GRAFF, BRINSMADE, and GREENLEAF. The meeting finally concluded upon the following as the *objects* of the "Teachers' Association of the City of New-York":

1. The mutual improvement of its members in the art of teaching.
2. The acquisition of knowledge.
3. The collection of a professional library and philosophical apparatus.
4. The advancement of the general interests of Education.
5. The establishment of a fund for the aid of unfortunate teachers and their families.

The Association is to hold a special meeting each week from the coming Saturday evening, for the purpose of finishing up the preliminary arrangements for becoming a corporate body.

Corruption in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, appointed to investigate the alleged attempt at bribery of the members of the Legislature to vote in the election for United States Senator, have reported. They arrive at the following conclusions:

It is proved by the testimony that JOHN F. HERR, a member of the House of Representatives from Luzerne County, was corruptly approached by Dr. JAYNE himself, and also by his friends, EBERLMAN and PHIPPS, and that the only reason why said member was not bribed to vote for Dr. JAYNE for United States Senator, was because he promptly and firmly resisted and resented the attempt to seduce him from the path of rectitude.

It may be suggested, in palliation of this manifest attempt at corruption, that Dr. JAYNE was inexperienced in politics, and was betrayed into this violation of both law and morals in the excitement of a heated contest, and good faith so frequently [illegible] by those who use the same means. [illegible]

The Hon. LEWIS C. LEVIN was also a candidate for the United States Senate; or, at least, intended to become one, upon a certain contingency referred to in the evidence. It seems by the testimony, he intended to raise some thirty or forty thousand dollars, partly in connection with this object, and partly for other purposes, but how much of the fund for each does not appear. Railroad Bonds to the amount of $8,000, and letters of credit for other and less sums, were raised by him prior to and not long before the time fixed for the election of United States Senator. The Railroad Bonds were taken in payment of a debt he had sought to contract, but was received with declarations referring to the contingency of his becoming a candidate; but there is no evidence that any portion of the fund so raised was used corruptly by him, or that any attempt was made so to use it by any one, except in a way to be inferred from what is said to have transpired at the reported interview between JOHN F. HERR, of the House, and Mr. DAVID MULLHOOD, of the Senate.

As to the other candidates whose names were before the Legislature for the office of United States Senator, there is no evidence calculated to implicate either of them in the fairness of any efforts that may have been made by them in connection with this high and honorable office.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, [illegible]—At COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.
[illegible] Lace Curtains, from $3 to $10 per pair.
[illegible] Lace Curtains, from $10 to $25 per pair.
400 Muslin Curtains, from 12s. to $6.
5,000 yards rich Lace Draperies, at low prices.
3,000 yards rich Muslin Drapery, from 1s. to $3 per piece.
Recently bought at auction, peremptory sales, 25 to 50 per cent. less than importers' prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 380 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large auction sales a large assortment of carpeting, &c., which they will sell at the following low prices:
Rich velvet carpet, 11s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s. per yard.
Three-ply, 8s. to 9s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 6s.
And all other goods equally low.

LINEN DAMASKS, BARNSLEY SHEETING, TOWELING, &c.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. offer great bargains in all kinds of [illegible] goods. Table damask from 2s. 6d. to 6s. per yard; damask table cloths, napkins, doylies, towelling of all kinds at low prices. Barnsley sheeting from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, less than can be found in the City. Pillow case linens, linen sheeting and shirting of the best manufacture. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

Who is troubled with Rats?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches?
STRANGER, FRIEND OR FOE, WHOEVER YOU are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following, and take the hint:
IRVING HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 18, 1854.
I cheerfully recommend PARSON & CO.'S VERMIN and INSECT EXTERMINATOR, as the best article for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleared of them, without the least [illegible].
D. D. HOWARD.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 81 Barclay st. Price 25 cents a box.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.
Muslin Curtains for $1 50, worth $3 50.
Muslin Curtains for $2, worth $4.
Muslin Curtains for $4, worth $8.
Muslin Curtains for $6, worth $10.
Lace Curtains for $6, worth $9.
Lace Curtains for $8, worth $15.
Lace Curtains for $10, worth $20.
Lace Curtains for $15, worth $25.
Lace Curtains for $20, worth $30.
A complete assortment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings at reduced prices.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's Velvet and Tapestry Carpetings, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and varied assortments in this market full 25 per cent. less than last year's prices.
Rich Velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 7s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 7s. to the per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 7s. 6d. to 9s. per yard.
Best Ingrains, 5s. to 6s. per yard.

GREAT MUSIC AND PIANO-FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ELY & MUNGER having taken possession of their spacious wareroom No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) are now offering the most extensive and desirable assortment of Pianos and Melodeons to be found in the City, including the celebrated Triple Stringed Double Octave Pianos made by ourselves. Messrs. A. W. LADD & CO.'S [illegible] premium Pianos, and Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM'S Melodeons. All of which we will sell at prices that defy competition. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway.
N. B.—Pianos to let.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES—WE OFFER AN assortment of Chandeliers that numbers over
THREE HUNDRED
different patterns of the rarest and most beautiful designs. Buyers of us have the benefit of a variety
TWICE AS LARGE
as that of any other establishment in New-York, from which to make their selections.
OUR PRICES are a very [illegible] lower than can be found elsewhere. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S CELEBRATED Æolian Pianos, Horace Waters' modern improved Pianos, and those of a large number of other makers, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be sold, at prices which defy competition, for cash or satisfactory paper. Persons in the City recording orders for Pianos will find it to their advantage to call.
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RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES WILDER'S PATENT, WITH POWDER-PROOF LOCKS THAT HAVE NEVER BEEN ROBBED.—Thirteen years in use, and never a dollar's worth of books or papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires 150 times. These Safes are secured by the celebrated La Belle Locks, and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st., the only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.—NO LADY CAN suffer from ennui if her feet are encased in a pair of CANTRELL'S exquisite Spring Gaiters or kid Slippers. There is something refreshing in a pretty slipper that the ladies learn to appreciate, after trying Cantrell's handiwork. We can distinguish them as far off as they can be seen, and consider ourselves indisputable authority in such matters. Ladies, go to-morrow and try for yourselves, No. 335 Bowery.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open THIS MORNING an immense stock of Rich Embroidered Under-Handkerchiefs and Under-Sleeves, Collars, Worked Bands, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which we will sell at one-half their cost to manufacture. Also, 500 pairs of Rich Lace Curtains from $4 to $20 per pair. The above are the cheapest goods ever offered in the City.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN DRY GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are selling the De Laines at 2s. per yard; Challi De Laines at 1s.; Lawns from 1s. to 2s.; Rich Silks from 4s. to $3; Bareges from 1s. 6d. to 5s. Also, a large lot of Lace Curtains, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Towelings, Sheetings and Shirtings at 25 per cent. under the usual prices. Ladies' best Kid Gloves 4s., worth 6s. Also, a large stock of Embroideries at half their value. Mourning Goods of every description.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL—AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Reference as to its superiority, Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of trusses of mercantile and other [illegible] may be seen at MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.—IN ADDITION to his Real Estate business, the subscriber has established in his office a department for the sale of Furniture. A competent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!
English Velvet Carpets, 10s., 11s., 12s. per yard.
English Tapestry Carpets, 7s., 8s., 9s. per yard.
English Three-ply Carpets, 7s., 8s. per yard.
Ingrains, 3s., 4s., 5s. 6d., 6s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

NOS. 33 AND 35 JOHN-STREET.
POINTS.—IF YOU WOULD COMBINE AND WILL accept the desirable four points, viz.: Material, Make, Fit and Price, that are necessary to your peace of mind, as far as your clothing can govern it, then purchase of DEVLIN & JESSUP, corner of John and Nassau-sts.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.
MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.
A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION.—LOW PRICES.—Tea sets, dining sets, fruit baskets, cake baskets, tea-urns, Cologne bottles, match boxes, toilet-bottle sets, fruit comporters, toilet sets.
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FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 150 Chatham-st., corner Mulberry, wholesale and retail. H. WILLARD, Agent.

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DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and F. C. GOFFIN'S impenetrable defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

NEW PIANOS LOWER THAN EVER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has just received some 6½ octave Pianos, in walnut cases with iron frames, which he can sell at $185, and warrant them to give satisfaction; also, some in rosewood cases for $185. New Pianos to rent.

SHILLING SHAD, WHITE JACKETS, FISH POLES and blue birds are now the order of the day. So are KNOX'S Hats par excellence, the prevailing taste in fashionable circles. Call and look at them, Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 533 Broadway.

NOS. 33 AND 35 JOHN-STREET.
ENDS.—THREE ENDS YOU WILL OBTAIN BY purchasing your clothing of DEVLIN & JESSUP, viz.: comfort with satisfaction, economy with style, and a saving of time in satisfying your wants.

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JOHN E. BROWN, Office cor. 30th-st. and 11th-av.

$20 REWARD.—John McKinsey, of Rahway, N. J., was robbed of one lady's gold lever watch, the stem broken, one gold chain, gold pencil on chain, the slide whereof is of purple ground, with a rose in centre; one silver watch, no crystal, and a steel chain; old style gold ear drops. The property is valued at $160.

BRACELET LOST.—A GOLD BRACELET, with each link chased, and plain on the inside. It was lost on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, in going down 5th-av. to 14th-st., and up 14th-st to Broadway. The finder will confer a great favor and be satisfactorily rewarded, by returning it to F. HARPER, at the *Daily Times* Office, or to No. 14 West 23d-st.

OVERCOAT LOST.—On Thursday, 19th April, in Kipp & Brown's Hudson and Canal-st. line, a dark green cloth overcoat. There were two books in the pockets, each containing the owner's name. By leaving it at the Times office, or at room No. 12 West Building, General Theological Seminary, a suitable reward will be given.

BRACELET FOUND.—Saturday last, which the owner can find in the hands of the lady of the house No. 72 East 14th-st.

BANK BOOK LOST.—On the SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, in the name of JOHN LORING. The finder will please return to the Bank.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 150
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	45
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	32
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	12
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 00 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	2 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	8 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	18 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 15 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 00 to 25 70
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	20 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 800 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 500 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to 20 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	10 00 to 18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to 30 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 30 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	10 00 to 20 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO C ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail.
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 1, at noon. Subjects—Water, Root Crops, Transplanting, and the Necessity and Profit of Increasing our Crops the Present Season. Members will bring Seeds, Grafts, &c., for exchange. Strangers always specially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

RICH DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTATION OF 1855.
C. HEARD & CO.,
will open for the inspection of their patrons,
100 PIECES PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, at 5s. per yard, cost 10s.
85 PIECES PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, at 6s. 6d. per yard, cost 9s.
300 ROBES DE BAREGE, at $6 50 per dress, cost $9.
1,070 YARDS PLAIN AND PLAID BAREGE, from 2s. to 6s. per yard, with a full assortment of the choicest styles of MUSLIN DE SOI, PARIS JACONET, LAWNS, AND DE BEGE. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

SILK GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
NICOLSON & WRIGHT, No. 60 Liberty-st., west of Broadway.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THEIR STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS.
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
SILKS, GLOVES AND WHITE GOODS.
RIBBONS AND SHAWLS.
MILLINERY ARTICLES, &c.
Rich Figured and Plain Dress Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine and Watered Silks.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED TO CLOSE BUYERS.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS.
E. S. MILLS has in stock a large and beautiful assortment of SPRING MANTILLAS, MANTALETS, &c., embracing every variety of style and pattern. Merchants from every section are particularly invited to call and examine the various kinds, as they comprise the largest assortment to be found in the market, and will be offered at the lowest manufacturing prices; together with the usual stock of
SPRING SHAWLS AND EMBROIDERIES,
mostly purchased at auction at very low prices, offices 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
LINENS AND DOMESTICS.
An unusual large assortment, consisting of
LACE and MUSLIN DRAPERY, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per yd.
ENGLISH and DOMESTIC LONG CLOTHS, yard wide, at 6d per yard.
PURE IRISH LINEN FRONTINGS, very fine, 2s. per yd.
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES at $2.
RICH PRINTS, (Merrimac styles,) at 6d. per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
NEW, RICH, UNIQUE AND RECHERCHE.
1,000 INDIA CRAPE SHAWLS, from $5 to $30.
1,500 STELLA (new patterns) SHAWLS, from $3 to $18.
1,000 PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS, from $1 50 to $5.
800 PARIS MANTILLAS, (Spring importation,) from $6 to $40.
1,000 RICH MANTILLAS, new styles, from $3 to $8.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CASH STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS HOUSE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 31 Warren-st., have now in store, and are receiving daily from auction and otherwise, a full assortment of
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
The facilities they possess enable them to offer unusual inducements to cash and short time buyers.

NEW SUMMER MANTILLAS.
NEW SUMMER SILKS.
NEW SUMMER SHAWLS
AND
DRESS GOODS.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
LYONS & JONES, No. 257 Hudson-st.,
Opposite Dominick-st.

Carpets! Carpets!!
DOUGHTY & BROTHER'S
LARGE CARPET WAREHOUSE, NO. 231 BROADWAY.
A splendid assortment of
CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS,
Entirely new patterns,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, VERY LOW.

MANTILLAS.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 58 Canal-st.,
Would remind the ladies that his styles for May will be ready for their inspection on and after the 1st of May. It is only necessary to assure them that the styles are entirely new for the coming month, copies from French ones, designed especially for him in Paris, and entirely new. Please call and examine them.

MORE CHEAP SPRING SILKS
Will be opened Monday, April 30.
EXTRA RICH PARIS STYLES.
5,000 YARDS STRIPES, at 3 shillings.
5,000 YARDS PLAIDS, at 4 shillings.
5,000 YARDS OMBRE STRIPES, at 5 shillings.
ALSO,
SATIN PLAIDS AND STRIPES, very cheap, at 6 shillings.
25-INCH RICH GLACE SILKS, very cheap, at 6 shillings.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SELLING OFF.
$150,000 WORTH OF CARPETINGS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
in order to make room for
OUR NEW IMPORTATIONS.
Call while the assortment is perfect, Grand-st., corner Chrystie.

A GREAT DISPLAY OF FASHIONABLE
FLOUNCED ROBES,
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, APRIL 30.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
JOS. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 2 Park-place, opposite the City Hall, have now on hand the best assorted Spring and Summer stock and styles to be found in the United States, and suitable for all ages from three to twenty years old, at wholesale, and for greatly reduced prices.

A LARGE LOT OF MATTING one yard and a half wide, from auction, red and white, beautiful designs, and will be sold at 2s. 6d per yard; also, a lot of plain white do. at 2s.
Also, a large lot of Black Silk from auction, of superior quality, direct from auction, and sold at a great bargain.
The balance of the stock of wet goods selling out at great bargains.
Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Flouncings, &c., from auction. ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 37 3d-av.

E. DE GROOT'S GRANITE HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 142 Fulton-st., New-York.—Respectability with economy should be the desire of every one, (especially in these times,) and no place can be found where Clothing may be purchased that will give a person so respectable an appearance, with rigid economy, as in the above establishment. Call and see.

CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, Matting, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, &c., in great variety, and for sale cheap to suit the times. Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 2s 3d., 2s 6d., 3s., 4s and 4s 6d. Super Ingrain 5s., 5s.6d., 6s., 6s.6d. and 7s. Three-ply 8s., 8s.6d. and 9s.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 260 8th-av.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND CARPETING.—From the late auction sales. Ingrain and 3-ply Lowell Carpeting of the latest and best patterns, at very low prices. Black and colored silks, grenadines, organdies, bareges, tissues, challi and barege delaines, brilliants lawns, jaconets, ginghams, prints, shawls and mantillas. GEORGE KEYS, No. 260 8th-av.

WOVE CORSET, PARIS MAKE.—No such thing as bad shape if you wear a pair of MOORE'S elegantly fitting wove stays. Also, hair cloth and patent Manilla corded skirts, embroideries, laces, &c. Ladies will find our prices extremely low. MOORE'S, No. 280 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st.

REVIVAL OF THE SALE OF CHEAP SUMMER SILKS, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard, on MONDAY, April 30. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS
FOR SPRING SALES.
PINNEO & CO.,
No. 76 Chambers-st., New-York.
HAVE just opened their Spring importations of Silks, Ribbons, Trimmings, Crapes, Laces, Embroideries, Flowers, &c., including a general assortment of millinery articles of the most fashionable and recherché styles, which they are enabled to sell at the very lowest prices for cash or short time.
P. & Co., import their own goods, and dealers with them will save the second profit. Orders by letter promptly and carefully attended to. No. 76 Chambers-st.,
near Broadway, and opposite the Irving House.

PATENT BONNET FRAMES
AND
SEAMLESS CROWNS.
THE NEW-YORK BONNET FRAME MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Have the only patent for making Wire Frames; also, Seamless Crowns made entire, without crease, seam or wrinkle, an article long desired by milliners. Constantly on hand, a large stock of the latest and best
PARIS SHAPES,
in Wire, Buckram and French Lace, all colors, to which they invite the attention of buyers.
PLYMOUTH BONNET WIRE-WORKS
Manufacture Shirring Silk, Paper, Cotton, Framing and Bracing-wire of every description and color, which they are offering at reduced prices.
Particular attention to packing and shipping. Orders from the country promptly filled, at lowest prices. Depot No. 20 Cortlandt-st. THEODORE LE HURAY, Sole Agent.

STEBBINS & CO.,
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 285 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FRENCH CHINA TEA, DINNER AND TOILET-WARE—In full sets or separate pieces, white, gold edged and decorated; cut glass, water goblets, wine glasses, tumblers, dishes, decanters, salt-cellars, Parian marble statuettes, vases, &c., in great variety. This French Porcelain Ware is sold almost as low as the common English ware, which puts it within the reach of all housekeepers. Dealers in porcelain ware, &c., dealers and others are invited to examine. CHARLES ANNE-FELDT, [illegible] up stairs, above Windle's house-furnishing store.

WIRE ROPE OF IRON AND COPPER.—For [illegible]
CHARLES W. COPELAND, No. 65 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The public are respectfully informed that the season will commence on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, with Rossini's celebrated Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
in which Madame
ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
Signor MORELLI
will also appear for the first time, and
Signor MARINI,
this being his first appearance since his return from Mexico.
Further particulars will be duly announced.
CARD.—The management of the present Operatic season being the same under which the late Madame Sontag's series of Operas and Concerts were given, would beg to state that a similar system in every respect will be adopted, one of the principal features being that of appearing as single Opera more than once.
Prices of admission will be ONE DOLLAR to all parts of the house.
Reserved seats TWO DOLLARS.
The sale of tickets will commence on SATURDAY MORNING, May 5, at the Box Office of Niblo's Garden, and HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, (corner of Park-place.)
NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY, May 9, the Opera of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE will be given for the last time; and on THURSDAY, May 10, will be produced Donizetti's Opera of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR, in which
Signor RAFFAELE MIRATE,
the renowned Tenor, will make his first appearance in America.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—Verdi's greatest Opera, which has lately created so profound a sensation throughout Europe,
IL TROVATORE,
(THE TROUBADOUR,)
will be produced for the first time in America,
ON WEDNESDAY, May 2.
First appearance of SIGNOR AMODIO,
(From the Royal Theatres of Milan and Naples.)
CHARACTERS.

Leonora	Signora Steffanone
Azucena, the Gipsy	Signorina Vestvali
Ines	Signora Avogadro
Manrico, the Troubadour	Signor Brignoli
Count di Luna	Signor Amodio
Ferrando	Signor Rocco
Ruiz	Signor Quinto
An Old Gipsy	Signor Muller

Nobles, Men at Arms, Ladies, Gipsies, &c.
Epoch of the action, A. D. 1409.
Musical Director and Conductor MAX MARETZEK.
The scenery painted by Signor ALLEGRI.
Seats may be secured at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, VAN NORDEN & KING'S, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle, $1; secured, $1 50; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GERMAN OPERA.—TUESDAY, May 1, Last Night and Benefit of
JULIUS UNGER.
Mlle C. LEHMANN, Mad. SIEDENBERG, Messrs. VINCKE, SCHRAUBSTAEDTER, BEHRINGER, and the Glee Club, Saengerrunde, have kindly volunteered their services.
Will be presented the 1st act of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo Mlle. C. LEHMANN
To be followed by a
GRAND CONCERT.
Vocal and Instrumental.
To conclude with the 1st and 2d acts of
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Musical Conductor JULIUS UNGER.
Prices of Admission—Boxes, according to location, $4 and $3; Dress Circle and Secured Seats $1; to all other parts of the house, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
MRS GEORGIANA B. STUART
will give a concert at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 2.
The following distinguished artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss ANNA GRISWOLD,
Signor BERNARDI,
Mr. J. J. FRAZER, (late of the English Troupe,)
Mr. CHARLES WELS,
Mr. DAVID D. GRISWOLD.
Conductor Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW
who will preside at the piano forte.
Tickets 50 cents, to be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, and the other principal music stores, also, at the door on the evening of the Concert. The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S THEATRE, CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY—Last week of Mr. HARRY HALL.—Last Night but one of Shakspeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Mr. Burton and Mr. Harry Hall as the two Dromios. The favorite piece of the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Mr. Burton as Jem Baggs, with the song of Villikins and his Dinah. And the inimitable farce of the
SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
To-morrow, the favorite drama of DAVID COPPERFIELD, with its popular cast, and the last favorite revival of ST. AGNES AND CRAPHER.
FRIDAY—As usual, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences at 7½ precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, May 1, will be performed, the Historical Tragedy entitled
THE GLADIATOR.
Spartacus Mr. Forrest | Senona Miss. Pontel
To conclude with the farce of
THE WINDMILL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7½; Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, May 1, will be presented the beautiful Dramatic Sketch of
THE STATE PRISONER.
Lord Harry Mr. Lester | Lucy M'lle Rosa Bennett
After which, Boucicault's celebrated Comedy of
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Sir Harcourt Mr. Brougham | Dazzle Mr. Lester

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TUESDAY, May 1.—EVENING 7½ o'clock—LADY OF THE LAKE, and A FARCE. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, AMERICAN GWYNETT. MAMMOTH GIRL! Over 400 pounds! MAINEGIANT, [illegible]; NEARLY 8 FEET HIGH; DWARF LADY, only 27 INCHES; the MERMAID, LIVING OSTRICHES, &c. Admittance 25 cents, Children under 10, 12½ cts.—GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW, June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Premiums, $1,000 for the finest infants, including very large prizes for twins, triplets and quaternes. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that all the places which have been secured for the performances of
IL TROVATORE
on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 30 and May 2, will be available on the WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 2 and 4.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN, will take place on THURSDAY, May 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M. at the Home for the Children of Seamen, near the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. Persons in the City wishing to attend the Anniversary, will take the New-Brighton boat at 12½ o'clock, and landing at the Snug Harbor dock, find it a short distance from the Home. Exercises by the children and interesting addresses may be expected. By order of the Board,
S. J. BEEBEE, Secretary.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Every night this week, the beautiful Opera,
ELIXIR OF LOVE
in
WHITE FACES.
Preceding the Opera, NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Time altered. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

PERHAM'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 663 BROADWAY.—SAM WELLS, LANDER, JONES, Miss GOURLEY, and the whole Troupe, appear every evening at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 3 o'clock. New BURLESQUES, SONGS, SOLOS and WITTICISMS. Tickets, 25 cents. Perham's Gift Tickets admit 4 persons each.

DUSSELDORF ACADEMY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. This Gallery contains some of the finest paintings of the modern school, and may be regarded as the best collection of paintings now in this country. Admission 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.
HENRY WOOD. } Proprietors.
GEO CHRISTY. }

TWO GRAND HISTORICAL PAINTINGS by THOMAS DUNCAN, A. R. A., representing incidents in the life of Prince Charles Edward and Flora McDonald, on view (admission free) at Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

TOUR OF EUROPE.—Owing to the wonderful success of this great Panorama, it has been removed to the large and commodious premises of the Chinese Assembly Rooms, and will reopen Thursday, May 3. J. R. SMITH.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

'Tis an easy task,
With a Lyon flask,
To sweep off millions,
Billions, trillions,
Of creeping things,
Or bugs with wings.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER is a death shower to all insects, yet harmless to man. The MAGNETIC PILLS will free a house from vermin in one night. General Depot, Nos. 424 Broadway, and 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE LOVELINESS IMPARTED to the skin by the free use of GOURAUD'S exquisite ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, amply supplies any deficiency in gracefulness. The herds of cutaneous blemishes—such, for instance, as Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowness, Roughness, Pustules, Rashes, Ringworm, Redness and Eruptions—depart from before this wonderful Soap, as the mists of night are dispersed by the morning sun. Its soothing and healing qualities make it especially valuable to the tender skins of infants; and for the purposes of shaving or bathing, either in hard or salt water, it is just the article wanted. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE is the only depilatory extant which will uproot superfluous hair, without injury to the most delicate skin. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will make wiry hair silky and glossy, force hair to grow where it has fallen off, and prevent hair from turning prematurely gray. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE is a beautiful article for staining pale cheeks and lips a delicate rose color. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE is the only article ladies should use for whitening the complexion.
Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S really valuable preparations are only to be had genuine at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; and BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, &c.

INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE.—Invented and patented in 1853 by JORDAN L. MOTT. During the short period since they were introduced they have become so great a favorite with the public, one user recommending them to another, that sales have increased to 1,500 ranges per annum. All concede that this range is constructed on true philosophical and economical principles, securing the best possible operation at the lowest possible cost. The J. L. MOTT Iron Works, successor to the business of J. L. MOTT, Nos. 264 and 266 Water-st., New-York.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated and warranted. Stair rods, plumbers' fixtures, knives, forks, spoons and forks, and every kind of metal plated with gold or silver, at short notice, by the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY, No. 287 Bowery.

TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

REMOVALS.

DIVIDENDS.

BOUNTY LANDS.

FINANCIAL.

COAL.

GROCERIES & MILL STUFFS.

HOTELS.

INSURANCE.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,231,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......279,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$486,110 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Rice, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN RICE, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of [illegible]......127,417 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$7,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,147,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$8,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......176,431 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......213,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vandershoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERSHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1855.
Louis M. Glover, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible],712 00
Average amount of Specie......131,870 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......101,780 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average Amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,552,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......124,515 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,301,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$642,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......36,216 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......187,664 00
Average amount of Deposits......372,024 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1855.
James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$614,368 74
Average amount of Specie......80,291 89
Average amount of Circulation......89,274 00
Average amount of Deposits......512,646 33
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,271,614 02
Average amount of Specie......110,653 87
Average amount of Circulation......91,927 00
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$819,808 49
Average amount of Specie......52,480 72
Average amount of Circulation......104,718 00
Average amount of Deposits......422,317 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Berthold, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,764,034 91
Average amount of Specie......179,743 17
Average amount of Circulation......220,806 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,301,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas B. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,412,147 79
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$718,181 00
Average amount of Specie......70,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
William Dodge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,174,337 76
Average amount of Specie......128,565 71
Average amount of Circulation......113,132 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,007,372 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,655,979 85
Average amount of Specie......708,177 85
Average amount of Circulation......267,935 27
Average amount of Deposits......3,171,882 86
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. Edmonds, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,088,734 68
Average amount of Specie......123,569 56
Average amount of Circulation......183,576 00
Average amount of Deposits......817,721 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$717,034 01
Average amount of Specie......66,861 60
Average amount of Circulation......118,773 00
Average amount of Deposits......551,291 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,292,844 00
Average amount of Specie......260,349 00
Average amount of Circulation......87,838 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,707,199 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1855.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......167,370 00
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
S. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$404,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......24,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......60,324 00
Average amount of Deposits......162,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......102,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,061,061 06
Average amount of Specie......71,198 38
Average amount of Circulation......179,531 00
Average Amount of Deposits......817,719 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. O. Roberts, President of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. O. ROBERTS, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Edw'd N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Wm. B. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
J. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,154,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......186,412 21
Average amount of Circulation......178,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......715,157 18
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$894,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......60,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......92,250 00
Average amount of Deposits......493,766 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,280,647 20
Average amount of Specie......141,987 72
Average amount of Circulation......225,311 00
Average amount of Deposits......769,229 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of April, 1855.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 28th day of April, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,770,764 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......182,112 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 30th day of April, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.—1½ year old, white and roan, of one of the best stock in the State; price $150. Also, a BLACK MARE, 5 years old, 15½ hands—handsome, fast, and kind in harness. Has been used as a lady's saddle horse for the last two years—price $[illegible]. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A fine pair of young matched Gray Horses, just from Canada, 15½ hands high, very stylish and good travelers; also, a very stylish Gray Mare, 14 hands high, four years old; can trot very fast; will be sold very low. Inquire of W. H. SACKETT, corner 12th-st. and Greenwich-av.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A splendid pair of well-matched chestnut colored horses, about 17 hands high. Inquire of JOHN CRAWFORD, at 18th-st. Livery Stable, near 8th-av.

FINE ARTS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—The best English Canvases, Oil Colors, Brushes, Varnishes, Water Colors, Sketch-books, Crayon Papers, Pastel Crayons, T Squares, Curves, for sale by W. SCHAUS, No. [illegible] Broadway, one [illegible] floor.

CHARCOAL FOUNDRY IRON.—A very superior article made from Magnetic Iron Ore in Clinton County, N. Y. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by JOHN S. BUSSING & CO., No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—RED CEDAR.—MONTGOMERY & NEARE, northwest corner of 7th and Catharine-sts., Philadelphia, have for sale red cedar logs from 8 to 35 feet long, and from 6 to 18 inches in diameter.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad and People's Line of Steamboats from the Hudson River, from NEW-YORK to BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at [illegible] A. M., arriving at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at [illegible] A. M., and Niagara Falls at [illegible] A. M.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at [illegible] P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.
C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—1:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—[illegible] P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Fourth—2 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9:25 P. M., Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket-Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of C. & T. R. R., Cleveland, Nov. 28, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after THURSDAY, March 29, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will connect with Express Trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express Train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Main Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av. will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.
RETURNING—Leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6 and 9.40 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way) at 5 A. M.
New-York and Elizabeth Line—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 7:15 and 9.40 A. M., 2, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 5:40; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M., reach 12 M.; and Rutland 3:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Burlington 8:30 leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market Slip, at 6, 9 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours, fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. M. HINKLEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm and to pay all outstanding claims.
A. M. HINKLEY.
Panama, April 14, 1855. HERMAN C. EVENS.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that the business of the late firm of A. M. Hinckley & Co., now dissolved, will in future be carried on by himself individually under the firm name of A. M. HINCKLEY & CO.
Aspinwall, April 14, 1855. A. M. HINCKLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM SMALL, WALTER B. ALDEN and HIRAM O. ALDEN, Jr., under the name of and style of SMALL, ALDEN & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by WILLIAM SMALL and HIRAM O. ALDEN, Jr., under the Firm of SMALL & ALDEN, who are authorized to attend to the settlement of the late Firm of SMALL, ALDEN & CO. New-York, May 1, 1855.
WILLIAM SMALL,
WALTER B. ALDEN,
HIRAM O. ALDEN, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore under the firm of R. GORDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. GORDON,
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
E. GORDON.
New-York, April 28, 1855.
The unsettled business will be closed up by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the same place, No. 575 Greenwich-st. R. GORDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of ROLLINS & HAVILAND, as Stock Brokers, at No. 32 Exchange-place.
JOHN T. ROLLINS,
New-York, May 1, 1855. WALTER HAVILAND.
G. A. Rollins may be found at the office of R. & H.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of ROLLINS BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GUSTAVUS A. ROLLINS,
New-York, May 1, 1855. JOHN T. ROLLINS.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day taken Mr. GEORGE FULLER into Copartnership, and will continue the business under the firm of FULLER, LORD & CO. FULLER & LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.
May 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—W. S. UNDERHILL retires from our firm and THOMAS M. WIGHAM is admitted a partner this day.
JACOB LITTLE & CO.
New-York, Tuesday, May 1, 1855.

A. M. HINCKLEY & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Aspinwall and Panama, N. G. H. L. LEAF, Agent, No. 78 Broadway.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN DUFF and EDWARD LEARNED, under the name of DUFF & LEARNED, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD LEARNED.
New-York, January 17, 1855.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
Agents of the
NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 165 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES B. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

PAPER HANGINGS, SPRING TRADE.—W. & R. HUMFORD, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, have now in store and are daily receiving the newest designs in paper hangings, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, chambers, &c., which they offer with a complete assortment of upholstery goods, gilt cornices, ornaments, &c., at prices to suit the times. All work executed in the best manner.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, May [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June [illegible]	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July [illegible]	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, May 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, May 16.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 6.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, June 20.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND—BY THE BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
Persons wishing to send for their friends by the BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, can obtain Tickets only at the office of the Owners and Agents, C. H. MARSHALL & CO., No. 38 Burling-slip, foot of John-st. The Black Ball or Old Line of Liverpool Packets consists of the following well known and fast-sailing ships, sailing on the 1st and 16th of each month:
James Foster Jr., Neptune, (new)
Harvest Queen (new), Isaac Wright,
Great Western (new), Yorkshire,
Isaac Webb (new), Fidelia,
Manhattan, Columbia,
New-York.
RETURN PASSAGE.—Persons returning to the Old Country by this line, will find excellent STATE ROOM accommodations in the Second Cabin, and be found in provisions, cooked and served out to them daily, as per following
BILL OF FARE.—Each adult passenger will be entitled to the following weekly allowance of Provisions: 1½ lbs. Beef or Pork; 1½ lbs. Codfish; 2½ lbs. Bread; 2 lbs. Flour; 2 lbs. Oat-Meal; 1 lb. Rice; 1½ lbs. Beans; 2 oz. Tea; ½ lb. Sugar or Molasses.
Passage in Second Cabin, $18. Passage in Steerage, $15.
REMITTANCES.—Persons wishing to send money to their friends in Ireland or England, can obtain Sight Drafts, for £1 and upwards, on the Royal Bank of Ireland, on Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., Bankers, Liverpool and London.
C. H. MARSHALL & CO.,
No. 38 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamship ST. LOUIS, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin......$[illegible]
Price of passage, second cabin......75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 3. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
The new steamship ARAGO, Capt. D. Lines, will succeed the ST. LOUIS, and sail June 2.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via Nicaragua.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, proprietors. Through in advance of the Mail. 700 miles shorter than any other route. Avoiding the deadly Panama Fever and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay.
The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, May 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages.
For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.
Letter-bags made up at the office. No unstamped letters received.
N. B.—Commencing on the 20th of May, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 5th and 20th of each month.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA—Carrying the United States Mail—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, May 5, and sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 2, foot of Robinson-st., North River. Freight for the interior and Mobile consigned to our agents in New-Orleans, JAS. CONNOLLY & CO., will be forwarded free of commission.
Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail on Friday, May 25.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, May 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock, precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $[illegible]; Palatka $[illegible].
The AUGUSTA, Capt. Thos. Lyon, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. Skinner, commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.
N. B.—No freight taken to Richmond.

FOR SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—The favorite first-class steamship UNITED STATES will sail for the above port at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 7th day of May next. For freight or passage apply to WALTER R. JONES, No. 90 Wall-st., or PEDRAJAS & CO., No. 5 William-st., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, is now loading at pier No. 13 North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.—The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Murray-st. wharf.

1855.—NYACK AND HAVERSTRAW STEAMBOAT LINE—Leave Chambers-st. Pier daily (except Sunday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Leave Haverstraw at 6½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Landing each way at Piermont, (Nyack Oak Hill Cemetery) and Rockland Lake. Steamer J. P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. Blanch, and steamer ARROW, Capt. A. A. Lydacker.

TO CONSUMERS OF OIL.—Having discovered great improvements in the method of manufacturing and refining Sperm, and other Whale Oils, whereby all the glutinous matter is abstracted without impairing their oleaginous proportion, leaving the oils perfectly pure and limpid, I am now prepared to supply the trade, railroads, steamboats, factories and families, with oils which are warranted NOT TO GUM ON THE FINEST MACHINERY, and to give entire satisfaction when burned in lamps, at prices ten per cent. less than can be purchased elsewhere. All who have experienced the difficulty of getting oil that will burn all night without trimming, and that will not gum when used on machinery, are invited to make one trial of my oils.
REFERENCES.—United States Mint, New-York; Tuckahoe Cotton Mills; Carrington & Tisdale's Planing Mills; Flushing Railroad; Hell Gate Ferry; Greenpoint Ferry; steamers Vanderbilt, Hendrik Hudson, Isaac Newton, Santa Clara, Splendid, Glen Cove, Keyport, Ocean Wave, Ravenswood, Standard, and others.
Store No. 33 Moore-st. Business office No. 17 William-st.
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The undersigned are offering to the trade at No. 20 Murray-st., corner of Church, An entire NEW AND FRESH STOCK OF DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE GOODS in the above line, at small profits for cash, or for first-class approved credit.
We respectfully invite attention from close cash buyers visiting this market. KIBBEE & BALL.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—Warranted for machinery and burning; is pure, and never gums machinery, or crusts the wick in burning. Having been used in place of sperm on steamships and machinery generally, for the past eight years, it is no experiment. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons each. The only Agent in this City is
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 82 John-st.

NEW SODA FOUNTAIN.—NICHOLS' COMBINATION FOUNTAIN is a compact, portable, [illegible] by cash, and a very cheap instrument for making the purest kind of carbonic acid gas water, [illegible]. F. B. NICHOLS, No. [illegible] Pine-st., Agent.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, No. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—HENRY SCLARKE, Plaintiff, against CHARLES [illegible], JOHN WILSON SMITH, and AMELIA, his wife, [illegible] Charles W. Chester, Michael McGuinnis, John A. Hughes, the New-York [illegible] White Lead Company, [illegible] Culver, Uriel Corey, Warren Delano, [illegible], Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To JOHN WILSON SMITH and AMELIA, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] 10th day of February last, and filed, as amended, on the [illegible] day of February last, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 14 Le Roy-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1855. W. SILLIMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap10-law6wTu* No. 14 Le Roy-place, City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—JONAS CONKLING, THEODORE H. CONKLING, WILLIAM H. STARR and GRAHAM [illegible], partners doing business under the name, style and firm of CONKLING [illegible] COMPANY, against GOODENOW & HARRIS [illegible], doing business under the name of GOODENOW & HARRIS [illegible].—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 1 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 3d day of September, 1854, and the further sum of one hundred and [illegible] dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the 5th day of March, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April [illegible], 1855.
W. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of April, 1855. W. C. R. ENGLISH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against PATRICK O'KEEFE and MARY O'KEEFE his wife, John Irwin and Ann Irwin his wife, George Chesley, John Johnson, Bradbury M. [illegible], John A. Rogers, John Tierney, Cornelius R. Martin, Abraham F. Vosburgh, Charles Thwing, Ebenezer W. Thwing, Mary Ann Stead, Robert W. Lowber, James Smith, Lyman Taylor, Ebenezer W. Farrington, President of the [illegible] Bank, Alfred Martin, William W. Baxter, Christian Hetzel, James Daly, Henry Shellmeyer, George W. Cornell, Abraham Fraser, Elbert S. King, Henry Bridge, Dock Building and Lumber Company.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 25, 1855.
BIRDSEYE & SOMMERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my1-law6wTu* No. 39 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ELMOR C. HALSEY and HERMAN V. BALDWIN against —— COLLIN, and CHARLES MOORE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and ninety-[illegible] dollars and seventy-six cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 17, 1855.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
my1-law6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JACOB W. PIERCE against THOMAS C. W. PIERCE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 5 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty-nine cents, with interest [illegible] from the 10th day of January, 1851; on [illegible] one dollars and eighty cents, [illegible] 1851, on $404, and with interest at seven per cent. on $708 [illegible] from November 17, 1851, and on $[illegible] from the 1st day of January, 1852, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 18, 1855. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
my1-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated April 14, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, } Administrators.
JOHN L. BROWN, }
ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March 26, 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, } Executors.
WILLIAM A. COX, }
mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence, corner of Park and Bedford-avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855.
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, } Executors.
CLARKSON UNDERHILL, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milkman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jared Gilson, No. 250 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1855. JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 25, 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, } Administrators.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN HARRISON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 21 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
j9-law6mTu* LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., in the city of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, } Executors.
j9-law6mTu* JOSHUA J. KING, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUSER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of Montrose-av. and Leonard-st., in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN MAERK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL B. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 20 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 12, 1855. JOSEPH G. MERRITT,
f13-law6mTu* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM C. WETMORE, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1854. WILLIAM H. JACKSON,
n7-law6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS ADAMS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1854.
o24-law6mTu* JOSEPH GREENLEAF, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Irving-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1855.
ja30-law6mTu* JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 227 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1855.
mh13-law6mTu* ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 49 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.
my1-law6mTu*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Society.

The [illegible] Society of Columbia College [illegible] under the "Prize Fund" on Friday [illegible] College Chapel. Mr. W. C. Far[illegible], the President of the Society, presided. The [illegible] a debate on the question, "Is Genius or [illegible] the more Conducive to Literary Excellence?" On the [illegible] were Messrs. Osthander, Walton and [illegible]; on the negative, Messrs. Turner, Ayres and Van Riper. After a spirited discussion, the President of the College, Dr. King, arose, and after expressing his satisfaction at their very creditable conduct of the debate, awarded, on behalf of the Judges, the first prize, twenty dollars, to John F. Walton; the second, fifteen dollars, to Mr. Wm. Van Riper.

The Worth Legion—An Official Statement.

We are glad to be able to present, from a trusty source, a statement of the affairs of the Worth Legion, as [illegible]

Headquarters Office, Worth Legion, [illegible], New-York, April 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] of your paper, you state "the Worth [illegible] two hundred volunteers yet enlisted." [illegible] to correct the paragraph, by stating that I [illegible] upon my Muster Roll 132 names, and at the two [illegible] the recruits amount to over 300; making a total of over 450, all of whom are reliable men for the [illegible].

It having been intimated in the newspapers of the day, that the Worth Legion is a Fillibustering arrangement, permit me here, on behalf of my brother-officers and myself, to state that all such insinuations are false. We have no desire to appear before the public other than we are—a Regiment formed expressly in view of the pending difficulties between our Government and Spain, which we think must result in war, and for which contingency we wish to be prepared and ready to take the field. We repudiate most distinctly, all *fillibus*[illegible]

Very respectfully, yours,

[illegible] FARNUM, Adjutant Worth Legion.

Robbery—Decoyed In and Threatened.

Yesterday morning a German, named Charles [illegible], was brought to the Jefferson Police Court by [illegible] Martin, to answer a very serious charge, recently preferred before Justice Brennan. From an affidavit made on the 28th inst. by Frederick Kinchlin, of West Thirty-sixth-street, it seems he recently received a note from Haubner, "requesting him to call at his (Haubner's) rooms, on business of importance." The evening following the receipt of the letter, Mr. K. proceeded to the house of Haubner, and was by him conducted to a private room on the first floor. After a brief conversation about the affairs of the day, the prisoner suddenly arose, locked the door, and seizing a large [illegible] over the visitor's head, and demanded his watch or money. The complainant also states that he became terribly frightened—and while the violent man was swearing he would "split his brains out," he pulled off his gold watch and chain and handed it over. He was also compelled, by the same means, to sign a receipt, which the desperado wrote out in the German language, and of which the following is a translation:

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1855.

Mr. Haubner bought to-day of me one gold watch and chain for $16, for which I give this receipt. In case I should be able hereafter, the said Haubner shall give me back the watch for the same money. F. KINCHLIN.

The defendant was arraigned before Justice Pearcy, in the absence of the magistrate, who issued the warrant, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,000, to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A Steamboat Law After All.

The following report to Collector Redfield shows that wholesome laws are occasionally enforced for the preservation of the lives of passengers on steamboats:

Office of Local Inspectors, New-York, April 28, 1855.

Sir: We have the honor to report that charges were preferred against John I. Low, fifth class licensed engineer on board steamboat *Splendid*, for negligence, in that he permitted the water in her boiler to fall below a proper level on two occasions.

All parties and witnesses were duly summoned before the Inspectors, and the case was heard on the 17th inst.

Negligence in one instance was proved in so far that the water on his watch fell below the level of the lowest gauge-cock. It, however, was not proved that the water was less than three inches above the flues.

The Inspectors, therefore, having power of suspension or revocation only, do hereby suspend the license of the aforesaid John I. Low, for four months from May 1, 1855. Respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed.) JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
Local Inspectors of Steamers for Port of New-York.

To Heman J. Redfield, Esq., Collector, &c.

Sabbath School Missionary Association.

The Children's Home Missionary Society of the West Presbyterian Church, Carmine-street, held their twentieth anniversary on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Skinner delivered an interesting and impressive address on the occasion. The Society support by their contributions a Colporteur at the West.

Rum-hole.

A drunken fellow kept abusing the Ex-Wood [illegible] on Sunday as he lectured on one of the wharves—"Shut up your mouth," cried the ex-Professor of the Rush and Saw—"you have no right to open a rum-hole on the Sabbath; you've no license,—so shut up your mouth."

Drowned Men Found in the East River.

Yesterday morning the bodies of two unknown men were found floating in the East River. One was off the foot of Sixteenth-street, and the other was near the Twenty-sixth-street wharf. They were reported at the Coroner's office, and inquests will be held to-day.

Well Done.

Patrick Costello was arrested by Officer Mahaley, of the First Ward, for stealing newspapers from the doors of houses Saturday morning. He was taken before Justice Connelly, who, we hope, will take suitable action in the matter.

A Boy Drowned.

A lad of eight years, named John Casey, while at play on Saturday afternoon, fell into the Dog-Pond, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-streets, and was drowned. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, by Coroner O'Donnell, at the residence of deceased parents', No. 36 First-avenue, and a verdict of "Death by Drowning" was rendered.

Fires.

At 11 o'clock Monday morning, the roof of No. 121 [illegible]-street took fire from the flues attached to the register. The damage was but trifling. This is the [illegible] time a fire has occurred in this row of marble front buildings from defects in the register.

A propeller used by Messrs. Pollys' Distillery, at Williamsburg, for distributing liquor at the various wharves about the City, took fire in the East River yesterday. Assistance was immediately rendered by the steam-tugs *Only Son*, *C. Durant*, and *Gipsey*, who put streams of water on and extinguished the fire. She was afterwards towed to Williamsburg, not much injured.

The Union Club.

This institution, of whose fine building on Fifth-avenue we gave an account last week, is said—it is not "known," because all its proceedings are closely veiled by a bond of secrecy—to number upon its list of members some 600 persons, its initiation fee to be $100, its yearly dues to average to each member $60, two black balls to reject an applicant, and Charles King, President of Columbia College, to be its present President. The Club is about twenty years old.

Selling Out.

The oyster saloon under the Moffat Building, on Broadway, with its stock of liquors, was sold out at auction on Friday. There was quite a large attendance but the business on hand was quickly disposed of, for one man bought the entire lot, at one bid.

Christian Association.

At a meeting of the Methodist members of the Association, Benjamin F. Manierre was nominated for Vice-President.

Collision.

The packet-ship *Princeton*, while in tow from the East River yesterday, came in contact with British bark *Actress*, lying off the Battery, and carried away the A.'s foreyard, and did some other damage.

Sunday Rowdyism.

Franklin-square and vicinity was a scene of rowdyism on Sunday, April 29, at intervals from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening.

Not Up Yet.

The valuable ship *Joseph Walker*, having on board a large cargo, was sunk in the river a year ago last December. She has not been raised yet. Are there not wreckers enough in New-York to make a raise of her?

We regret to learn that in consequence of the indisposition of Signor Brignoli, the next [illegible] will be postponed to Wednesday evening.

Organization of the "American Hebrew Christian Association."

At a meeting of converted Jews held lately in this City, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we invite and urge our Christian Jewish brethren to meet in convention in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 10th of May, 1855, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, in Norfolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets, for the purpose of organizing such an Association as will carry out the principles expressed in the above preamble.

MORRIS J. FRANKLIN,
REV. JOHN NEANDER,
G. R. LEDERER,
REV. B. J. BETTELHEIM, M. D.

Female Shoplifters.

Two well-dressed young women entered the shoe store of George Ely, No. 60 Sixth-avenue, on Saturday evening, and expressed a wish to purchase some shoes. Several pairs were handed them, which they proceeded to try on, but seeming not suited, the women were about leaving the store, when the clerk ascertained that a pair of gaiters which he had handed them for inspection had suddenly disappeared, and could not be found after a most diligent search. The proprietor, at length, made bold enough to insinuate, most blandly and indirectly, that perhaps the ladies might know where the gaiters were, but they repelled the insinuation with becoming indignation. However, after much parleying, Mr. Ely placed the suspected parties in the hands of an officer, and they were conveyed to the Jefferson Market Police Court, by policeman Brown of the Ninth Ward. Here they were examined, and the missing gaiters found upon the person of one of them suspended from a hook attached to her under clothes. A large amount of property, consisting of silks, a black veil, edging, shoes, &c., &c., was also found secreted upon their persons in the same unique, original and ingenious manner. Several glass lamps and various other things were found in their pockets. The parties gave their names as Sarah Smith and Ellen Squires. They are decidedly lady-like in attire and manner, and look not at all like what they evidently are—professional shop-lifters. Both parties were brought before Justice Davidson, and were by him committed for examination. Owners are wanted for the property found upon them at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The Knickerbocker for Albany.

The steamboat *Knickerbocker* will commence her trips to Albany in the Merchants' Line, in connection with the steamer *Manhattan*, to-day. Mr. Justus E. Earle, of this City, purchased the *Knickerbocker* in January last, since which time he has had her undergoing repairs and alterations. Her machinery has been overhauled at the Secor Iron Works, and put in order; she has been painted inside and outside, from stem to stern. The hull of the steamer has also been strengthened by the addition of "hips," contrived by Mr. Thomas Collyer. The steamer is three hundred feet long, and the width of the "hips" at the bilge is five feet on each side. The cost of the alterations and improvements will amount to $20,000.

Demolition of the Tontine Building.

The old Tontine Building, on the corner of Wall and Water-streets, at present occupied by stores and offices, is to be torn down, to make way for a larger and finer structure. The property is owned by the "*Tontine Association*," which was established in this City in 1790 by seventy gentlemen on a novel basis, namely: that all the stockholders, during the life of each should receive an equal share of the profits of the Association, but upon the death of a stockholder his interest should revert to the remaining members. The survivors from year to year should continue to hold and receive among themselves the profits of the concern till only four remained, and then the entire property should be divided equally among this four, and the Association be forever buried. At the present time but seven of the original seventy members of the Association survive. The property of the Association now in their hands is very valuable.

Go in at the Door.

Yesterday afternoon about 12½ o'clock, a colored waiter at No. 161 First-avenue, named Solo Spanish, was discovered with his fingers fast under a grating leading to the cellar of the above premises. His hands were shockingly lacerated and he was in the greatest agony, when one of the Seventeenth Ward officers happened to come along and extricate him. It appeared that he had stopped out late the previous night, and was endeavoring to obtain a quiet entrance when he was caught in this terrible trap. He was sent to the New-York Hospital for treatment, and will probably lose two of his fingers.

[Advertisement.]

A Card—To Invalids Visiting or Residing in New-York.—A strong desire to save the invalid from the snares which imposture and quackery spread, induces the undersigned to give this public invitation to all invalids visiting this City for medical advice, or those residing here, to call upon him, at his office, No. 714 Broadway. He will be pleased to give them perfectly safe and reliable counsel and advice; and in all cases where he cannot afford relief he will give such information as will enable the invalid, resident or stranger, to avoid imposition, and find the medical and surgical aid required.

For the following diseases he may be consulted from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., every day in the week Sundays excepted:

Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat.

Palpitation, and all other forms of Heart Disease.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c.

Prolapsus, and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weaknesses.

Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases.

Persons at a distance are invited to consult him by letter, giving him a full statement of the case. Prompt answers will be returned.

All counsel and advice without any charge whatever.

Address S. S. Fitch, A.M., M.D., No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Professor Holloway had the honor of being presented to the Emperor of Russia in 1853, and obtained permission for the sale of this extraordinary ointment in Russia, in consequence of its great efficacy in all skin diseases. It will cure salt rheum and scrofula when all other means fail. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot, and at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London.

[Advertisement.]

Gas Fitting and Fixtures.—Stores, dwellings, factories and public buildings promptly fitted with gas-pipes and fixtures, cheaper than any other house. A splendid assortment of chandeliers, pendants, brackets, &c., of the latest designs, at the wholesale and retail Gas Fixture Manufactory of James G. Moffet Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-street, third block west of Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No greater aid to home comfort has recently been introduced to public approval than Goodwin & Cory's Improved Kitchen Range; the most expeditious, convenient and economical cooking range in the market, deserving of adoption by every lover of a well-ordered kitchen and properly cooked meals.

Goodwin & Cory, No. 256 Water-st., corner of Peck-slip.

[Advertisement.]

Plain and Decorative Paper-Hangings.—Pratt & Hardenbergh, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

Seasonable under garments rank among the very best preservatives of health and vigor. The stocking knit woolen, merino, silk and cotton under shirts and drawers offered by James E. Ray, No. 106 Bowery, have no superior in the home or foreign market.

[Advertisement.]

A Comforting Thought.—I am clad in one of Ray's soft, elastic and durable under-shirts—my body is shielded from chills and colds, and my purse but slightly affected thereby. James E. Ray, Manufacturer Stocking knit Under-shirts and Drawers, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Practical Phrenology.—A new private class of gentlemen and ladies will be formed by Mr. Fowler at the Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, on Thursday evening next. Examinations daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Matthew Vanderhoff's advertisement, under head of "Oils," should be read by every family, manufacturer and engineer.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

LONG ISLAND.

A Joke Kept Standing.

They have a funny lot of fellows in Brooklyn, who manage to make more of their jokes than any other men we have heard of. A year ago they got hold of a gentleman who fancied himself a violinist, flattered him into the belief that they thought so too, and kept him giving concerts to crowded houses throughout the season. The jokers enjoyed it wonderfully, and grew fat with their extraordinary mirth. This Spring the

[illegible] their attention to one whom they persuade into the belief that he is a likely candidate for the Presidency. His speeches are printed, and his handbills chronicled with all the gravity that one would print George Law's, Commodore Vanderbilt's, or the late Senator Douglas'. The *Evening Post*, of this City, is the organ of these inveterate jokers, and faithfully that sheet surrenders column after column to the great jest. We don't wonder taxes are increased in the City of Churches, and that rents rise. Men must pay for the privilege of living among the wits.

Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Liquor Dealers of Kings County was held at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. There were seventy-five dealers present, who subscribed their names and voted for officers.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Richard French made an address, as also did Col. Gardiner, both of which elicited much applause. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a list of names for officers of the Association, and they were balloted for and elected. Mr. Thomas Toynbee, of Toynbee's Hotel, was elected President.

The proceedings were not the most harmonious we have seen.

A Boy Killed by Another Boy.

A young son of Mr. Henry Bush, residing at Green Point, Brooklyn, named George, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. His death was caused by a blow received from another boy the evening previous, who, it is said, struck in self defence. Deceased, with other boys, attacked a Williamsburg boy, who attempted to escape from them, but finding escape impossible, he turned, and with a club dealt a blow on the head of the foremost, which happened to be young Bush. The Coroner is investigating the matter.

Elopement Extraordinary.

"Jimmy," an aged soldier, who boasts of having served in several wars, and familiarly known about the Brooklyn City Hall as the "Free-Soiler," suddenly took his departure a few days since in company with a young damsel, who frequently assisted him in his arduous duties about the Hall. He leaves a wife in a delicate situation to mourn his loss.

The Monuments Raise the Wind.

A female is soliciting subscriptions in Brooklyn to the "Washington, the Henry Clay, the Calhoun and the Lafayette Monuments." People ask doubtingly, "Who authorizes her?" If the Washington Committee is not defunct, perhaps they will answer.

Found Drowned.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in Bushwick Creek yesterday. It was that of a large sized man, middle aged, and attired in a gray tweed coat, blue and brown checkered pants, black and red worsted vest. Further information can be had on application to Coroner Hanford.

Farewell Sermon.

On Sunday morning Rev. Dr. Dwight, for upwards of twenty years Pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, preached his farewell sermon. There was a very large attendance.

Boys Drowned.

Two boys, named Hicks, sons of Mr. Henry Hicks of Greenpoint, East District, Brooklyn, were drowned on Sunday by falling into the East River. The bodies have not been recovered.

Don't Play too Hard.

George Roll, a boy eight years of age, residing in Leonard-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, broke one of his legs on Friday, while jumping rope.

The Light Fingered Profession.

One hundred and fifty dollars was stolen from Allen's store, No. 168 Ewen-street, East District, on Saturday evening.

A watch and several articles of jewelry, were stolen the same evening from the house of Mr. Hoffman, No. 169 Ewen-street.

About the same time, a $20 gold piece was stolen from a house in Remsen-street, East District.

Three boys named Thomas McGrath, Henry Thompson, and Johnson Smith, were sent to the Penitentiary for 20 days each, by Justice Smith, of Brooklyn, yesterday for stealing $6 40 from Mrs. Keiyer at No. 3 Water-street.

Three fast young men on Saturday last entered a fancy store on Grand-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, where they attempted to rob the money drawer, but were fortunately foiled in the attempt by a woman who kept the store.

Sale of Steamboats.

The steamers *Island Belle* and *Cricket* were sold at auction on the 18th inst. They have been running on the Connecticut for the past two or three years, and belonged to the Connecticut and Long Island Steamboat Company. Capt. E. T. Dudley, of Flushing, L. I., and Capt. Joy Post, Jr., of Essex, were the purchasers of the *Belle*—price $10,010. The Saybrook *Mirror* says that the boat is to ply between New-York and one of the neighboring ports under the command of Capt. Joy Post, Jr. The *Cricket* was sold to George E. Goodspeed, of *Goodspeed's Landing*, for $9,010 cash. Capt. Bates is again to command her, and she will be employed on her old route between this City, Greenport, Sag Harbor and New-London. She commences her trips next week.

Supposed Infanticide.

Coroner Hanford, for the Eastern District of Brooklyn, for several days past has been investigating the circumstances attending the death of an infant, found on Friday last, on the rear of premises No. 84 First-street, near South Sixth, concealed in a pile of straw. Enough has been elicited to show that the child was born alive, and that death was caused by suffocation. A female residing at the house, in the rear of which the child was found, states that on the Wednesday previous a man and woman, both well dressed, came to the door, and the woman requested permission to go to the rear of the house and did go. She says that the woman had a bundle in her arms, which she supposed to be a child, and that while this woman was in the back yard she heard a child cry. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Launch.

C. L. Bayles, of Port Jefferson, L. I., was to launch about this time a beautifully modeled schooner, named the *Edward Slade*. She is 100 feet keel, 29½ feet beam, 9½ feet depth of hold, and about 350 tons burden. She is owned at that port and Baltimore, and is intended as a trader between the latter place and ports in the Eastern States. She will be commanded by Capt. Joseph Bayles, of Port Jefferson.

☞ Rev. Wm. L. Budington, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call from Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and was to commence his duties on Sunday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Church Items.

Rev. Charles Whitecar of the New-York Conference, now pastor of one of the Brooklyn churches, is to be stationed at the York-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Jersey City, and will commence his labors about the 1st of June. This station was left by the Conference last week to be supplied.

The Baptist Church in Rahway, N. J., have resolved to dispose of their present house of worship, and to put up a new edifice on a site to be selected. This church has greatly increased in numbers within a few months.

Rev. A. St. John Chambre, of Boston, has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the First Universalist Society of Newark, N. J., and will enter upon his duties the first Sabbath in June next.

Trouble at St. Johns, P. R.

We have advices from St. Johns, Porto Rico, to the 17th inst. It appears, that on the night of the 13th April the battalion of artillery were stationed in San Cristoval, one of the strongest forts belonging to the fortifications of St. Johns, took possession of the castle which they held during the night, firing with small arms on the town; they, however, surrendered in the morning, on condition of their lives being spared, and to the number of three hundred have been divided among other regiments in the town without arms. The artillery counted on the assistance of another regiment in the place, recently arrived from Spain, in which case the revolt might have assumed a more serious aspect. The circumstance had occasioned a great deal of excitement. The refusal of the authorities to discharge the soldiers whose term of service had expired was the cause of the outbreak.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 29, James F. Duff, eldest son of the late Anthony D. Duff, Portuguese Consul, aged 46 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 323 6th-av., to-day, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday afternoon, April 30, Martha Bouteurre, wife of Oliver E. Wood, and daughter of Daniel Bouteure, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.

☞ Notice of the funeral in papers of to-morrow.

In this City, on Monday, April 30, Miss Martha E. Davis. The funeral services will take place this day, May 1, at 4½ o'clock P. M., in St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant-st., where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 333 6th-av., on Tuesday, May 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, after a short illness, on Sunday, April 29, Eveline, wife of G. W. Wight, in the 36th year of her age. Friends will attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Cumberland-st., next to Lafayette-av., on Tuesday, May 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, of paralysis of the lungs, after a lingering and painful illness, Henrietta, wife of Levi Marlow, in the 55th year of her age.

☞ New-Hampshire papers will please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 29, Mr. William Woodruff, aged 50 years.

His friends, and those of his sons-in-law, George H. Tracy, and Theodore Hinsdale, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the latter, No. 177 Court-st.

At Bushwick, L. I., on Monday, April 30, Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hills.

At St. Louis, on Friday, April 6, of pneumonia of the lungs, Benjamin Clark, aged 63 years, formerly from Lowell.

☞ Vermont and Massachusetts papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 29, Sarah A., eldest daughter of Walter P. Brush.

The relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 12 West 22d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 30.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s. b3	[illegible]	300 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
10,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
10,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
5,000 N. In. 1st mg Gosh'n	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
20,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Free-Bds	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
2,000 Chi. & R. I. R. R. Bds	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
1,000 Clev. & Tol. in. bds.	73	100 do	[illegible]
900 Clev. & Tol. div'd bds.	74½	250 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
25 Bank of America	113	100 do	[illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce	107	25 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	[illegible]
10 U. S. Trust Co.	104	1,200 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
200 Canton Co.	[illegible]	1,400 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	600 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	500 do	[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
25 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
400 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	1,100 do	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5 Mich. South. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
225 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
50 Panama Railroad	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	[illegible]	25 Hudson R. R. R.	[illegible]
10 Cleve & Tole. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
10 Ch. & Rock I. R. R.	[illegible]	10 Michigan Cen. R. R.	[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$9,000 New-Orleans City 6s, 1874....flat 83
1,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. Convertible, 1871....flat 83½
6,000 N. Y. Central R. R. 6s, (subscrip'n.) 1883. flat 87½
7,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage....flat 75½
6,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, 1st mortgage, interest added....85
2,000 La Crosse & Milwaukie R. R. 8s, farm mort. flat 80½
£4,000 Chicago and Mississippi R. R., 2d mort....flat 65½
50 shares Third-avenue Railroad....28½
40 shares Pacific Bank....107½
10 shares Shoe and Leather Bank....98
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co....80½
30 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co....105½

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,100 Chic & R. I. Bds.	96	200 Nicar. Trans. Co. s60	16
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	77	10 Michigan Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
100 Cumber. Coal Co. s60	28½	25 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	[illegible]
100 do b10	28½	100 Erie Railroad b10	50½
100 Reading Railroad	86	50 do	[illegible]
250 do	[illegible]	100 do s10	[illegible]
200 do s60	86	100 do b60	[illegible]
25 Hudson Riv. R. R. s3	40½	50 do	[illegible]
50 do s60	40½	100 do b60	[illegible]
50 do b3	40½	50 Harlem Railroad c	30
100 do b60	40½		

Monday, April 30—P. M.

The Official Bank Averages, to Saturday, April 28, advertised on another page of our paper, show a further decline in the department of Deposits, equivalent to something over one million and a half, and of Loans and Discounts exceeding one million one hundred thousand dollars, compared with last week's returns. The reduction in the Specie reserve is very light,—(under seventy-three thousand dollars,) and the increase in Circulation is almost equally moderate,—being but a trifle over one hundred thousand dollars. The actual changes since the completion of the previous statement have been:

Decrease in Loans and Discounts	$1,126,949
Decrease in Specie Reserve	72,617
Increase in Circulation	100,661
Decrease in Deposits	1,524,670

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	April 21.	April 28.
Loans	$91,653,637	$93,632,300	$92,505,351
Specie	12,076,147	14,355,041	14,282,424
Circulation	7,075,880	7,510,194	7,610,855
Deposits	82,893,030	76,744,021	75,219,351
In Sub-Treasury	3,383,000	2,587,034	2,183,068

The balance in the Sub-Treasury, this afternoon, after the business of the day, was $2,252,223,—the day's receipts having been $104,493, and the payments, but $35,339. The payments on account of the Assay Office reached $61,832; to Disbursing Officers, $170,172. It is estimated that at least about $1,250,000 in Specie will be shipped hence on Wednesday, per *Pacific*, for Europe. Should the *California* packet, now about due, arrive time enough, Wednesday's export may be augmented. Of this, however, there is as yet no great certainty. There is no Bar Gold here now unsold; a supply by the *Nicaragua* steamer would be very acceptable. Foreign Exchange is quiet; no alteration of moment in rates.

In repeating some of the items relating to the Foreign Trade of this port during the past week, given in our last, we impart more completeness to our comparative statements. The general Merchandise and Dry Goods imports of the week were $2,619,510, against $4,409,527 same week in April, 1854. For the current Treasury year beginning 1st July last, the total imports at New-York, by our semi-official weekly returns, is $126,910,000, against $157,064,000 to corresponding date the previous Treasury year. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods to foreign ports the current Treasury year to the close of last week was $48,039,000, against $53,977,000 to corresponding time the previous Treasury year. The direct export of Specie from the port of New-York from 1st of July last to the close of last week was $27,863,000, against $24,636,000 to corresponding period the previous Treasury year. In this aggregate of the Specie shipments, of course, no account is taken of last week's export of Specie from Boston, per the Cunard steamer, to the extent of $875,000, though most of this amount went from this City.

Mr. Russell, of the Government Sub-Treasury Office in this City, has obligingly furnished us with a statement of the operations of that department for the month of April, from which we take the following figures:

Regular Sub-Treasury balance, April 1		$3,707,803
Receipts during the month		2,912,484
Total		$6,620,287
Payments during the month		$4,366,064
Regular balance, April 30, 1855		$2,253,223
Disbursing Officer's balance, April 1		$1,156,593
Transferred to this account in April		$1,713,492
Total		$2,870,085
Disbursed on Officer's checks in April		$1,530,400
Balance to this account April 30, 1855		$1,339,685
Assay Department, April 1		$4,174,730
Coin and Bars received during the month		$847,441
Total		$5,022,171
Paid out during the month		935,111
Balance April 30, 1855		$4,087,060
Coin and Bullion in all departments, April 30, 1855		$7,716,128
Imported Bullion		665,223

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1855:

Deposits of Gold		$1,071,600 00
Foreign Coins	$7,000	
Foreign Bullion	26,000	
United States Bullion, including $32,000 of California Branch Mint bars	1,006,000	
Deposits of Silver		14,276 00
Foreign Coins	3,900	
Foreign Bullion	3,256	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	7,000	
		1,085,876 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	997,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	88,876	
		1,085,876 00
Gold Bars Stamped		846,398 76
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		5,450 59

The cash balance in the hands of the United States Assistant Treasurer of Boston, on the 28th inst., was as follows: Treasury account, $4,141,989 47; Post-Office account, $131,096 97; on deposit, $238,847 53—total, $4,511,932 97.

From an official statement, just published, of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government, exclusive of trust funds, and treasury notes funded, for the quarter ending March 31, 1855, we make the following abstract:

Total receipts	$14,766,920 00
Expenditures on account of Civil service,	$6,337,[illegible]
Expenditures on account of Interior, &c.	[illegible]
Expenditures on account of War, &c.	3,706,650 57
Expenditures on account of Navy	3,082,214 64
Expenditures on account of Interest on Public Debt, and in Redemption of Government Loans	$1,036,792 07
Total	$15,572,[illegible]

The redemption of the Public Debt at the Treasury Department, Washington, for the week ending on Saturday, was as follows: Loan of 1847, $29,450; Loan of 1848, $53,000. Total, $82,450.

Our Stock market to-day opened more actively and firmly for Erie and Reading Shares; but was essentially the same for most other Stocks, as at the close of last week. The cash price of Erie Railroad, at this afternoon's Board, was 50½—⅛ ℘ cent. over Saturday's closing rate; Reading Railroad, about ½ ℘ cent. higher; Hudson River Railroad, ¼ ℘ cent.; and Illinois Central, ½. New-York Central ruled about the same. Harlem Shares were ¼ ℘ cent. lower; Cleveland Toledo Shares, ½; New-York Central Bonds, ½; and Norwich and Worcester Shares, 1½; with very light sales of each security. Chicago and Rock Island Shares brought 96; Michigan Southern, 99; Michigan Central, 93; Hudson River Third Mortgage Bonds, 77; Erie Bonds of 1875, 87½, B. 3; and Panama Shares, 94, B. 60. Cumberland Coal closed at 28½, B. 10; Canton Co., 26½, S. 10; and Nicaragua Transit at 16, S. 60. There was nothing of much importance done in State Stocks, which varied but little in price. The market closed tamely and rather languidly—the continued absence of a speculative demand having a depressing effect. Regular operators seemed reluctant to move, unless with the greatest caution and shyness.

The Money market was abundantly supplied to-day, but the requirements of responsible borrowers were quite limited, and the tendency in loan and discount rates was, if anywise, downwards, though no serious change has occurred since our last. The close of the month does not appear to sensibly influence the demand for money from those who have payments to make. These are moderate in extent and promptly discharged,—showing that, though the business interests of the country at large have recently suffered much from depression, the mercantile classes are not irremediably embarrassed, but are, on the contrary, in rather comfortable, if not really prosperous circumstances.

The Stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies, in pursuance of laws of the States of Michigan and Indiana, have just perfected a consolidation of their chartered rights and properties into one Corporation, to be called the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company. The Stockholders of the Michigan Company met at Adrian on the 25th ult., and those of the Indiana Company at Laporte on the 26th ult., at which meetings they agreed upon the articles of Consolidation. These articles fix the name of the new Corporation, the number of Directors, the time for holding the first election, the time and place for the annual meetings of the Stockholders, and name the first Board of Directors, with many other provisions in detail, as required by the laws under which the Consolidation was effected. There was a very large majority of the stock of each company represented, and the vote upon the adoption of the articles was entirely unanimous. The Directors of the Consolidated Company are John B. Jervis, Edwin C. Litchfield, Charles Butler, John Stryker, Elisha C. Litchfield, John S. Barry, Hugh White, Ezekiel Morrison, John Wilkinson, Edwin D. Morgan, Thomas Barron, Hamilton White and Daniel B. St. John, who continue until the first annual meeting of Stockholders, which will be held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth Wednesday of April 1856. The new Board met at Laporte on the 26th ult., and organized by the appointment of John Wilkinson as President and Edwin C. Litchfield as Treasurer of the Consolidated Company. Mr. Jervis the former President, continues in the service of the Company as Chief Engineer. Mr. Wilkinson, the new President, is well known as a man of ability and of Railroad experience. He was for many years President of the Utica and Syracuse Railroad Company, before its consolidation as a part of the New-York Central Line. The successful management of the very large and rapidly increasing business of the Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana Railroad Company demands energy and capacity of a high order, qualities which Mr. Wilkinson is understood to bring to the discharge of his new duties. Among the new Directors will be noticed the names of Hamilton White, Banker of Syracuse, New-York, Edwin D. Morgan of this City, ex-Governor Barry of Michigan, and Daniel B. St. John, late Bank Superintendent of the State of New-York.

The following is an official statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of March:

	1854.	1855.
Freight	$39,318 94	$66,338 31
Passengers	34,763 22	55,615 76
Mails, &c.	1,063 33	1,881 76
Total	$75,065 49	$126,735 83
Increase in 1855		$50,670 34

A meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad was held at Corning on Thursday last, to discuss the question of completing the road from Batavia to Buffalo. The discussion was animated, and it was finally determined to open subscriptions with that view. About one-third of the required amount was subscribed before the meeting dispersed, and it is now confidently believed that the completion of the work is secured.

At the meeting of the Stockholders of the Gold Hill Mining Company, held on Saturday last, to hear the report of the Committee of Investigation, it was stated by the Committee, that none of the dividends declared and paid, amounting to $95,000, had been earned, and that the money to pay them was obtained from other sources. The mine is described as being valuable, and may be made productive under skillful and economical management.

The over issue of the circulating notes of the Government Stock Bank of Ann Arbor, Michigan, is said to exceed $100,000.

The Erie Railroad Company have duly paid up their monthly sinking fund installment, amounting to $35,000, with which the United States Trust Company have bought and canceled forty bonds of the loan of 1875.

From a copy of the report presented to the Supreme Court, by the Receiver of the Empire City Bank, it appears that the assets will not be more than equal to paying the depositors forty-two cents on the dollar. The directors, it is stated in the report, borrowed notes from individuals and raised money on them, and also used securities which had been pledged with them as collateral for discounts granted.

We have received a copy of the Annual Statement of the Directors of the Morris Canal Company, showing its business for the year 1854. The receipts and expenditures were:

Income from tolls	$265,431 54	
Income from rents	1,184 00	$266,615 54
Repairs of Canal and works	33,518 22	
Operating Canal	28,750 41	
Salaries, expenses, &c.	14,556 30	
Transportation account	1,278 32	
Interest on Floating Debt, &c.	6,098 04	$104,202 30
Profit of the business		$162,413 24

This shows an advance of more than 30 ℘ cent. upon the income of the present year. The earnings of the Canal were sufficient to pay all current expenses for the year—the interest on the Bonded Debt, dividends on the preferred Stock, and, after defraying the expense of some considerable permanent improvements, to extinguish entirely the Floating Debt of the Company.

The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company

is the title of a new Company located in Broadway, under the new office of the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Chambers-street. The capital is $150,000. The President is William H. Du Bois.

Messrs. T. Jones, Jr., & Co., Insurance Brokers, have compiled and published an Insurance Manual, which exhibits a reliable statement of the principal items of interest of every Insurance Company doing business in this State.

We have been requested to state that the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company will pay, on and after the 1st of May, the maturing Coupons of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Little Miami Railroad, Central Ohio Railroad, and Indianapolis Railroad Companies. The interest due May 1, on the second mortgage bonds of the Junction Railroad, will also be paid on that day at the office of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, No. 18 William-street. The interest due on the 1st of May on the Huron Co., Ohio, Bonds, will be paid on that day at the same office. Holders of the following New-Orleans Coupons, payable in New-York, are requested to present them for payment at the Bank of America, on and after May 1: Coupons due 15th January, 1855, letter D, issued to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company; Coupons due 1st November, 1854, letter B, issued to the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company; Coupons due 1st May, 1855, letter B, issued to the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company; Coupons due 1st November, 1854, letter C, issued to the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company; Coupons due 1st May, 1855, letter C, issued to the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—APRIL 28.

Names of Banks.	Ave. amt. of Loans & Dis.	Ave. amt. of Specie.	Av. amt. of Circula'n.	Ave. amt. of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PREVIOUS.

Loans....[illegible] Circulation....[illegible]
Specie....[illegible] Deposits....[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 28.

Our Cotton market is firm, and prices tending upwards, with sales to-day of 3,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are now [illegible] bales less than at the same date last year. Molasses is selling at [illegible] gallon.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Philadelphia, from Havana and New-Orleans—Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Roberts, [illegible] Mrs. Eliza Greening, John Tully, W. Chrystal, [illegible] Mrs. A. Dunn and infant, [illegible] J. W. McClure, W. Kellon, A. Forester, [illegible] and 4 children—and 71 in the steerage.

In ship American Congress from London and Portsmouth—Wm. Bedford, lady and 2 children, of London, [illegible] and lady, of London, Mrs. Walker and child, of London, Miss Edwards, of New-York, Mrs. Pearce, of London.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 59 | Sun sets....6 [illegible] | Moon rises....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....3 32 | Gov. Island....3 57 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, APRIL 30.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Bark Pawtucket, Lewis, for Trinidad, and anchored in the Lower Bay.

BELOW—Schr. Ann, lumber loaded.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with fog.

By Telegraph.

[illegible]